The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN

Chicago Tribune

HURRAH FOR

HAYES AND WHEELER

AND THE OLD UNION PARTY!

The National Republican party has placed its ticket and platform before the American people. The Presidential Campaign will be one of the most exciting and important that has ever occurred in the United States. The result of the contest will determine the future good or ill of the country for a generation to come.

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. Since coming into control of the popular branch of Congress they have exhibited no statesmanship, no wisdom or patriotism,—nothing but obstructive policies and destructive purposes, showing themselves incapable of progress or even of comprehending the wants of the country. They only "meddle and muddle." With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

If the Government again passes into the hands of the Democratic-Confederates, and they secure possession of the purse and the sword, the Army and the Navy, the Executive authority and the law-making power, they will substitute reaction for progress and re-establish a reign of terror and a system of peonage in the South, and ballot-box stuffing and corruption in the cities of the North. Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

If the ascendency of the Republican party is to be maintained, no agency will be more useful and potential to that end than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which has no superior in power and influence among Republican newspapers.

A TRIBUNE Campaign Club is needed in every neighborhood in the West to supply the people with reliable facts and correct political information.

THE TRIBUNE proposes to keep the enemy on the defensive, and to make it a hot campaign for them until a glorious triumph is achieved next November.

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following extraordinary cheap rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune---single copy.....	$ .50
Twelve Copies to one address........	5.00
Twenty-five Copies to one address........	10.00
Tri-Weekly Campaign Tribune---single copy.	2.00
Twelve Copies to one address........	20.00

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sooner persons order THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

CARPETS, Etc.

REDUCTION.

To Close the Stock, we shall offer for the next ten days:

Moquette Carpets, from $2.00 to $3.00 per yard
Wilton Carpets, from $2.00 to $3.00 per yard
Velvet Carpets, from $1.50 to $2.25 per yard
Body Brussels, as low as - - $1.25 per yard
Tapestry Brussels, as low as - 95c per yard
Extra Ingrains, as low as - - - 90c per yard
Medium Ingrains, as low as - - 75c per yard
Good Philadelphia Ingrains at - - 65c per yard

Also Immense Bargains in Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, Paper-Hangings, Bedding, Lounges, etc.

E. A. LANCASTER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
ALLEN, MACKEY & CO.,
233 STATE-ST.,
One Block south of Palmer House.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We have several lots of first-class securities, among which are Lake View 7 per cent Water Bonds and Lincoln City, Ill., 7 per cent Municipal Bonds. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., 100 Washington-st.

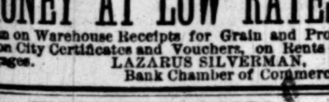
MORTGAGE LOANS
At lowest rates, on Chicago property.
J. H. REED, New York.
JOHN H. AVERY, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

7 PER CENT.
We will lend sums over $25,000 on business property at SEVEN; $10,000, $9,000 and $5,000 at 8.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES
To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.



At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.
This Hotel, with large additions and improvements, consisting of SEVENTY SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, an additional dining-room, a Hot and Cold Sea-Water Bathing Establishment, etc.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel.
PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
RYE BEACH, N. H.,
Will be opened June 1 for the Season of 1876.
GEO. G. LONGEE, Proprietor.

DRESS GOODS.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN GRENADINES.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Being determined to clear out our Stock on hand, we have marked DOWN our prices of these Goods REGARDLESS OF COST.

Our $2.00 2-yards wide Iron Frame Grenadines, extra quality, reduced to $1.25 per yard.

Our $2.50 2-yards wide Iron Frame Grenadines, superior quality, reduced to $1.50 per yard.

Our $3.00 2-yards wide Iron Frame Grenadines, extra heavy mesh, reduced to $1.50 per yard.

Our $3.50 and $4.00 2-yards wide Iron Frame Grenadines, warranted Silk and Wool, reduced to $2.00 and $2.50 per yard.

5 Cases 3-4 Iron Frame Grenadine at 25, 30, and 35 cents, the same Goods we sold last month at 50, 60, and 75 cents.

50 Pcs. Black Grenadines, Silk and Wool, Striped and Plaid, at 50, 60, and 75 cents; former price, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00.

An elegant assortment of Colored Grenadines, large Plaids, Silk and Wool, in Plum, Navy-Blue, Dark Green, Seal-Brown, Drab, and Mode, at $1.50, reduced from $3.00.

50 Pcs. real French Batiste Suitings in handsome colors, at 75 cents, imported to retail at $2.00 per yard.

Such REDUCTIONS are seldom offered, and we can assure those in want of the above Goods that these are actual BARGAINS.

121 & 123 State-st.
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire Insurance Patrol.

NOTICE.

Sec. 2. In the month of July of each year there shall be held a meeting of said Board of Underwriters, of which ten days previous notice shall be inserted in at least one daily newspaper, published in the city where said Board of Underwriters is located, at which meeting each Insurance Company, Corporation, Association, Underwriter, Agent, person or persons, doing a Fire Insurance business in the city, shall have the right to be represented at such meeting, and shall be entitled to one vote.

A majority of the whole number so represented shall have power to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol hereinbefore mentioned, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor during the fiscal year next to ensue, which amount shall in no case exceed 2 per cent on the aggregate of premiums returned as received, as provided in Sec. 3 of this act, and the whole of such amount or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be assessed upon all Insurance Companies, Organizations, Corporations, Associations, and persons who assume risks and accept premiums for Fire Insurance in said city as hereinbefore mentioned, in proportion to the several amounts of premiums returned as received by each, as hereinafter provided, and such assessment shall be collectable by and in the name of said Board of Underwriters in any court of law in the State of Illinois having jurisdiction, in such manner and at such time or times as said Board of Underwriters may determine.

In conformity with the provisions of Sec. 2, above quoted, of an act entitled "An act to enable Boards of Underwriters incorporated by or under the laws of the State of Illinois to establish and maintain a Fire Patrol," passed March 28, 1874, a meeting of parties interested will be held at the office of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Room 2, on Monday, July 17, 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m.
ALFRED WRIGHT, Secretary.

DIVORCES.
Divorces legally and quietly obtained (under late law) for incompatibility, etc. Affidavits sufficient proof; residence immaterial; fee after decree. R. S. MAROYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JOLIET, June 12, 1876.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock. JOHN BRISBIN, President.
R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us Charles Reichenbach (lately of the firm of Charles Stein & Co. Milwaukee, Wis.), and shall continue the wholesale Hat, Cap and Fur trade, under the firm name of Wolff Bros. & Reichenbach. All accounts and outstandings due the undersigned are payable to the new firm, who assume all liabilities from and after this date.
P. F. WOLFF & BRO.
Chicago, July 1, 1876. 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

WE
will give full information concerning unclaimed estates in the Old Country to those believing themselves entitled to the same, and are fully prepared to work up such claims in their interest on reasonable terms. FRASIER'S Collection Agency, 170 State-st., Chicago.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING
And Cleaning Ladies' and Gents' Garments of all kinds, Lace Shawls, Sacques, Curtains, Feathers, etc., and repairing men's clothes. C. O. D. orders from the country promptly attended to. Call on or address AUG. SCHWARZ, 190 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 West Madison-sts.

ICE.

ICE.
3,000 tons of ICE for sale by the Elgin Ice Company, at Elgin, Ill. Address ELGIN ICE CO.

THE STORM-KING.

Harsh Falling of His Ruthless Hand on Fourth-of-July Night.

A Litle Hamlet Lies Down from a Joyous Day to a Night of Death.

The Terrible Fate of Rockdale, on Catfish Creek, Near Dubuque.

An Almost Instantaneous Rise of the Run Sweeps Away Thirty-Nine Persons.

The Buildings of the Little Place Spread Over a Mile of Wreck.

South Burlington, Mo., Visited by a Close Relative of the Hazel-Green Zephyr.

Three Persons Killed and a Train of Cars Blown into a River.

Almost Incalculable Damage to Railroads and Crops Elsewhere.

CATFISH CREEK.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION AND DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 5.—On the night of the Fourth the little hamlet of Rockdale, 3 miles southwest of the city, was swept away as with the besom of destruction. Every building in the little town save the Catfish Mill was washed from its foundation and torn into a wreck that defies description. The dozen buildings—all that were located on the bottom lands of the Catfish save the mill—were carried off as if they were so many cockleshells, and whirled adown the surging and boiling current, crushing them into fragments. With two exceptions all are torn into splinters and scarcely a fragment can be recognized as belonging to this or that building. All are in

INDISTINGUISHABLE RUINS,

scattered for a mile along the borders of the stream. Stores, shops, dwellings, barns—everything—fell before the terrible torrent that came rolling in great surges down the 10 miles of valley through which the Catfish runs. Where, eighteen hours ago, was a quiet, unsuspecting, and happy little rural hamlet, is now only a waste of waters, timbers (the wreck of buildings), merchandise, mud, and uprooted trees. For a full mile down the stream those fragments are strewn along the banks or piled in gorges from a few feet to 20 feet high. But the worst is not told.

THIRTY-NINE HUMAN BEINGS

were hurriedly swept from life into the great maelstrom of death. Men, women, and children to that number were drowned, and their stiff bodies—those of the thirty that have been rescued up to this hour—were ranged side by side along the shady side of the mill awaiting the last sad funeral rites. In one instance we saw an entire family of four all lying dead; in another, every member of the family but one lay dead. The bodies of some were found in the debris of the crushed buildings near

THE SCENE OF THEIR DEATH,

while others, and the greater part of them all, were found along the banks from a few rods to a mile down the stream. Some were almost entirely hid from view by the floods of mud that had been swept along by the maddened waters, with perhaps a hand only exposed to sight, or a foot or a portion of the face, or perhaps only a small portion of their clothing. A large number of little children, boys and girls ranging from 3 to 12 years old, were the victims of the dread avalanche, and altogether the scene was a most sickening one.

TEN RELATIVES KILLED.

One young man, Charles Thimmesch, who escaped from Horn's store by stripping and swimming to the shore, informed us that two of his uncles, one aunt, and seven of his cousins were drowned.

Through the day the people of the village had joined more or less in the festivities of the Centennial Fourth. In the evening the rain began to fall, and all took shelter in their homes or at the stores or saloons. At

ABOUT HALF AN HOUR AFTER MIDNIGHT

the Catfish was discovered to have become so swollen that the streets were overflowing, and escape to the surrounding highlands cut off. Higher and higher rose the rushing waters, while the storm kept pitilessly on. Down rolled the surging water in great waves several feet high, and the smaller buildings were swept away. At about 1 a portion of the dam gave way, and this was followed by the crash of the railroad bridge, the fragments of which went tearing down, striking the hotel and Horn's store. Both of these were capsized, the former being torn into pieces and the latter swung against a large tree standing but a few feet away, against which it lodged, resting upon its side. Now the stream had grown to 2,000 feet wide and

FULLY 20 FEET DEEP.

As the buildings were swept into wrecks, the inmates were hurled into the surging torrent, their voices crying out for help amidst the roar of thunder and storm and crash, while lurid lightnings flashed every minute, lighting up the dreadful scene for an instant, and leaving it blacker than before. John Klasson's cooper shop first gave way; then came the hotel barn; then Peter Becker's house; then Martin C. Carey's saloon; then Thomas Blenkiron's store, Tom Burtis' blacksmith shop; Peter Becker's meat market; Klassen's house, Becker's saloon, and Horn's store and house. Luckily, this entire family were saved. The house, as before stated, lodged against a strong tree. The water had risen and driven all the family into the upper story, where they clung to the rafters and other projections, and where they were able to keep their heads above water.

THE DEAD.

Joseph Becker, Ellen, his wife, and two children; James Pearce, Emma, his wife, and two children; Peter Becker and five children, also his housekeeper and her two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; John Klassen, wife, and five children; Peter Kapp, wife and four children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, Oliver Blenkiron, William Bradbury, and Richard Burke—thirty-nine in all, of which thirty-two have been recovered.

Altogether, the scene was one to touch a heart of stone.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

have visited it during the day, and people are going and coming constantly. The neighbors, with kindly alacrity, opened their doors to such of the afflicted as remained, and afforded every comfort in their power. The bodies of the dead were washed by kind hands, and many of then taken into the dwellings near by. The members of the Board of Supervisors were early on the ground, working like Trojans to recover the dead and give care to the living.

INQUESTS.

Coroner Coakley had impaneled a jury and was about beginning the inquest as the reporter left.

LATER.

Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered. Further search will be continued until all are found. William Watters, William Coats, and the Board of County Supervisors, labored with untiring industry to aid the sufferers and to recover the dead.

DES MOINES

AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here with the largest civil display ever witnessed in Central Iowa. The fireworks were cut off by a storm of wind, lightning, and rain, the most terrific known in the history of the city, which came from the west about 9 o'clock. Before reaching the city it parted. Half went south over Warren County, where it was a hurricane, carrying death and destruction with it. The half that passed over this city and county went to the southeast and joined the other, and returned, forming a scene of terror for two hours in this city. Viaducts were washed away, dwelling-houses flooded, yards filled with debris, and several buildings moved from their foundations. The total damage is about $100,000. In the south part of the city a daughter of William Kuene was killed by lightning, and another daughter seriously injured. Another boy was fatally injured.

FRIGHTFUL DETAILS.

In the country great damage was done to fruit and grain by the deluge of water. At Indianola, Warren County, two houses were blown down, and J. B. Shaw and wife, and the wife and daughter of J. P. Martin, crushed to death. A grain elevator was blown down. Barns in all directions were blown down, and the contents blown away. Several buildings were unroofed and grain and fences laid flat. The grain elevator at Berington was blown down.

RAILROADS.

The Winterset branch of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad is washed so that no trains went out to-day. The train on the main line was delayed about two hours, but the track is all right to-night and trains are on time.

SOUTH BURLINGTON.

AN INSTANT'S WORK.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 5.—Last night a terrible tornado passed through South Burlington. The *Evening Gazette* gives the damage as follows: Killed, Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell, parents of Mr. Charles Stockwell. They were killed instantly while lying in their bed. Mr. Dyke, whose home was in Minnesota, was visiting Mr. R. T. Root, on Summer street, was instantly killed, and the body was found in the wreck of the dwelling which was leveled to the ground.

Numerous others were more or less injured, but not seriously. Thirty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces. The old B. & M. freight-house fell, mashed into atoms. Six freight-cars were blown into the river. The storm was of but an instant's duration, and its work of destruction was like a flash of lightning.

OTHERWHERES.

IN DUBUQUE ITSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 5.—The storm also did immense damage to the city, washing out streets, moving houses from their foundations, and filling cellars. All the lines of railroad running to and from the city are washed out, but the West Division of the Illinois Central Railroad is the worst of any, as it will be about ten days before trains will be able to run west. Mineral street, leading into Seventeenth, drains an extensive region. As the flood came rolling down, sidewalks, fences, trees, and other loose property went before and along with it like so many chips in a freshet, filling cellars and washing through houses in its course, the alarmed inmates endeavoring to escape, but only meeting a sea of water on the outside. Seventeenth street came in for its share. Being already gullied out and partly fixed, it was still further washed out, and along with it the large stone wall in front of the German Institute, nearly taking the buildings. All over the city the damage is almost beyond estimate.

AROUND FREEPORT, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 5.—The track of the Western Union Railroad was badly washed out last night at a point one mile north of this city. A heavy rain, lasting several hours, flooded the track and carried away the rails and ties for 2,200 feet. The 3 o'clock passenger train left here on time, the engineer feeling his way, as he apprehended danger. As he neared the scene of the accident he reversed his engine, but too late to save the train. The locomotive, baggage car, and one passenger coach ran into a ditch, the engine falling on its side, and the cars being partly overturned. Owing to the promptness of the engineer in reversing the shock was greatly lessened, and no lives were lost. The passengers and baggage were transferred to a point beyond the break, and the force at work at the scene of the accident will probably put the track in running order by noon to-day.

On the Illinois Central Railroad a slight break occurred at a point a mile and a half north of the town, but the damage was repaired early in the day. Between Council Hill and Galena the abutments of a bridge are washed away, and no train has come in from the west to-day.

AROUND SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—A very heavy storm of rain, wind, and lightning passed over the city last night, and flooded the streets with water. The city was crowded with people who were attracted hither by the Fourth of July celebration, and these were drenched with water, as there was no adequate shelter. All the railroad trains were off time last night, on account of damage to tracks, and the night express trains on the Chicago & Alton were obliged to transfer at the Sangamon bridge, but everything is right and on time to-night.

AROUND SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 5.—The house of W. L. Leach was struck by lightning during the storm last night, the roof and one side of the house being completely torn off.

The damage done the crops was considerable. Whole fields of rye, just ready for the reaper, were laid flat. A few more such storms as that of last night will materially reduce the prospective harvest.

IN AND AROUND QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 5.—A terrible wind and thunder storm swept over this city about 1 o'clock last night. The wind came from the northwest, and was so furious as to cause great alarm. Newcomb's paper-mill was damaged somewhat, and Cramer's distillery, just north of the city, suffered to a considerable extent, and on all the streets limbs are strewn from the trees, and gardens and yards have suffered much. Fruit was dashed off the trees, and in the orchards in the vicinity the damage from this cause alone must be considerable. Nearly all the telegraph lines leading out of the city were obstructed. In the timber on the opposite side of the river the storm seems to have taken effect worse than anywhere else in the vicinity. Large trees were stripped of their limbs, and the lightning appeared to have played havoc with a great many of them.

Reports from the country state that the grain in stack has been scattered, and the corn is badly broken and flattened. On the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road the trains were delayed, and the wires somewhat irregular, but no serious damage reported. The night train in from St. Joseph was in on time. The storm overtook it at Palmyra, a few minutes past 1 o'clock, but the impression was that the storm did not extend much further West. There were no damages on the line, but the wires were partially deranged. This forenoon it was reported that a train of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas had run into a fallen tree in the night and wrecked the engine and done other damage, and it was certain that the damage on some parts of the road was very severe. The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Road suffered no damage, and no inconvenience was experienced on the Toledo, Wabash & Western. It is reported that the storm did great damage at Canton and at Lagrange, Mo., but as the wires are down no particulars could be ascertained.

AROUND ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Advices received by telegraph from points tributary to St. Louis say the rains of yesterday and to-day have had a very disastrous effect on the harvested crops and railway property. The damage to the wheat in this vicinity is almost inestimable. Nearly all of the trains were delayed this morning by washouts and weakened bridges. The most serious injury reported is the washing away of a large iron bridge on the Chicago & Alton Railroad a few miles this side of Mitchell Station. The accident occurred last night, and caused an eight-hour delay in the arrival of the passengers by that road to-day, when they had to transfer. The bridge will doubtless not be replaced for some days yet, but no delay will occur in consequence, as the trains will meet punctually on opposite sides of the stream, and will transfer passengers and baggage. Freight, however, will suffer a delay.

NEAR JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 5.—At midnight yesterday a very heavy rain-storm set in and continued for several hours unabated. Many of the railroad culverts were unable to accommodate so vast a quantity of water, and one about 5 miles south, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was entirely washed out. A heavily loaded freight train going south arrived at the spot about daylight, and the engineer discovered it only in time to whistle for brakes and leap off. The locomotive, followed by sixteen cars, pitched into the gulf. Fortunately no one was injured, all having jumped off.

The road-bed north of here is intact, and will be through to Chicago by Friday.

IN AND AROUND SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 5.—The weather here yesterday interfered with the celebration, which had been arranged on a grand scale, and only part of the programme was carried out. It commenced raining at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued till nearly noon, when the sun came out and the rain ceased for about three hours, when another storm came up, which lasted till 9 at night. The storm south of here was very disastrous. It destroyed buildings, blew down one side of the machine-shop of the Sioux City & Pacific Company at Missouri Valley, and blew down three round houses, and did considerable damage otherwise at Blair, Neb.

WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., July 5.—The storm last night was the severest known here in years. Nearly 10 inches of water fell. Hay and other crops are badly damaged. Bridges were carried off and fences destroyed. The water stands on the meadows many feet in depth in numerous cases.

IN OMAHA AND THEREABOUTS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—The storm broke about half-past 8 last night with great violence, and although no damage was inflicted in this immediate vicinity, several instances are reported from other points.

Several houses were blown down at Ashland. J. S. Winterstein entered a house for shelter from the rain. The house was struck by lightning soon after, and Winterstein instantly killed. The rest of the family were uninjured. Recent reports received from Blair, Neb., show that the storm of last night did greater damage than at first supposed. Many of the finest buildings suffered severely. No loss of life yet reported. The storm passed east into Iowa, and did great damage there to crops, buildings, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DROWNED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 5.—Warren Vean, aged 15 years, and Solomon Dreyfus, aged 13, were drowned while bathing in the river. Vean first jumped into the water, and began crying out, "I am drowning." Dreyfus jumped in to try to save his friend, but they both went down together. The bodies were not recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 5.—Thomas Hough, a boy 7 years of age, was drowned in the Muskegon River this afternoon, at Everet, by falling from a bridge. His body was recovered an hour after.

BODY FOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 5.—The remains of an unknown man were found this morning on the railroad track between here and Michigan City. It is supposed he fell from the excursion train last night and was killed.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, July 5.—While William and Thomas Richardson, brothers, were hunting near Dundee yesterday, the former shot the latter, who was concealed by bushes and mistaken for game, killing him instantly.

A BABE SMOTHERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 5.—A countryman yesterday, while watching a parade, neglected a babe in his arms until it was smothered to death.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Mr. W. K. Ackerman, General Auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad, reports the estimated earnings of his road for the month ending June 30, 1876, as follows:

	Illinois.	Iowa.	Whole line.
Freight........	$283,636	$ 96,436	$380,072
Passengers........	95,012	39,569	134,582
Miscellaneous	94,250	5,580	99,830
Total........	$472,898	$141,585	$614,484

The actual earnings for the corresponding month of 1875 were as follows:

	Illinois.	Iowa.	Whole line.
Freight....	$278,618	$110,936	$389,555
Passengers........	97,229	38,342	135,672
Miscellaneous	70,983	6,393	7,737
Total........	$446,832	$155,673	$602,505

THE LAKE SHORE.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Lake Shore Railroad Directors have declared a half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent out of the actual earnings of the last six months, in addition to which they have paid off $125,000 of the financial debt of the Company.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Chambly Canal—British Columbia—The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 5.—A wrong impression having gone abroad respecting the privilege granted to United States vessels of navigating Chambly Canal, it is officially announced that the privilege has not been canceled as reported. Vessels will pass free as heretofore, except United States tugs wholly engaged in towing.

The term of office of Mr. Trutch, first Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia since the union of that province with the Dominion, expires to-day, and the Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., of Brockville, Ont., has been appointed his successor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 5.—The *Globe* to-day publishes eleven columns of crop reports from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Their general tenor gives promise of an abundant harvest, though, in some sections, winter wheat is reported as having been winter killed. The hay crop will be the heaviest for many years. The crop of apples will be below the average; peaches and plums also poor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 5.—The first through passengers per Intercolonial Railway from Halifax arrived in this city to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 5.—Three elections for the Dominion Parliament took place to-day, with the following result: North Ontario, W. H. Gibbs, Conservative, elected by a majority of 86; South Wellington, Guthrie, Ministerialist, elected by a majority of 1,000; South Ontario, the Hon. T. W. Gibbs, Conservative, elected by 41 majority.

TOLEDO REGATTA.

TOLEDO, July 5.—On account of the extreme high winds to-day, the boat races were not called until 6 o'clock. The river was then in splendid condition. The races went off finely.

The first race, junior double sculls, 1 mile and return, two entries, was won by the Downs brothers, of Chicago. Time, 15:42 4-5.

The second race, senior four-oared shells, one and a half miles and return, three entries, was won by Cal. Mettes of Monroe, Michigan. Time, 18:30¼.

The third race, six-oared shells, one and a half miles and return, three entries, was won by the Zephyrs of Detroit. Time, 19:15½.

The last race called was for barges only, two starters. The race was won by the Phœnix, of Detroit; time, 18:12½.

The regatta will close to-morrow. There will be five races, including the senior six-oared shells, for the championship of the Association.

POLITICAL.

Hendricks Insists upon the Repeal of the Resumption Act.

Schurz's Arraignment of the Democratic Repudiationists.

Tilden's Terre-Haute-Bond Record, as Given by Democratic Authority.

Hendricks' Refusal to Pay a Tribute to the Memory of the Assassinated Lincoln.

"Gath's" Analysis of the Leading Characteristics of Tilden.

Arrangements for the Ratification Meeting in Chicago Saturday Night.

NATIONAL.

HENDRICKS.

THE NECESSARY PRELIMINARY TO HIS ACCEPTANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The friends of Gov. Hendricks say that he will soon arrive in Washington and use his influence to induce the House to pass the bill repealing the Specie Resumption act. They state that Hendricks will not publish his formal letter of acceptance till after the House shall have taken some definite action on this subject. If it shall vote to repeal, he will make a very prominent feature of such action in his letter of acceptance. It is by no means certain, however, that it is within the power of the House to repeal the Resumption act, unless the Republicans shall enter into a conspiracy with the Democrats to enable them to do this. In the present condition of legislation, and as the rules now are, it is difficult to see how the subject can be brought up for final action by a majority vote, and there is not the least chance for the passage of a repeal by a two-thirds vote.

LOUISIANA.

THE LATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The nomination of Marshal Packard by the Republican State Convention of Louisiana, to be Governor of that State, was the result, it is understood, of a compromise between Pinchback, Warmoth, and Packard, which was effected after the Convention met. The original plot, as arranged by Pinchback, and his friends, contemplated the nomination of Warmoth to the Governorship, with the understanding that Pinckback should be elected to the United States Senate in the place of West, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next, and that Warmoth should also come to the Senate for the short term, to fill the vacancy which now exists. By this arrangement Packard and Kellogg, between whom and Pinchback a misunderstanding had arisen, were to be entirely ignored. When the Convention met Pinchback was found to have control of it, and was able to organize it in such a way as to make it carry out his plan. Subsequently an understanding was reached by which Packard was admitted to the Ring, and Warmoth surrendered his claim to a formal candidacy in the State, still retaining his prospective hold on the short term in the United States Senate. The result of this new combination is that Packard works in accord with Pinchback and Warmoth, instead of being opposed to them. The turn which things have taken in Louisiana causes considerable uneasiness among Democrats here.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The Republican State Nominating Convention concluded its labors today. William H. Hunt, a native of Louisiana, was nominated for Attorney-General; Emil Honore, of Point Coupe, for Secretary of State, and George Johnson, the present incumbent and appointee of Gov. Kellogg, was nominated for State Auditor. Gov. Kellogg was placed at the head of the Presidential electoral ticket, and his Administration indorsed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

JUSTICE DAVIS SPEAKS HIGHLY OF HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special to the Chicago Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—There will be mourning in Democratic circles when they learn that Justice David Davis, of the Supreme Court, who was strongly talked of as the nominee at the St. Louis Convention, and who has a very large personal following in the Democratic party, composed mostly of Liberal men, has announced his intention of voting for Hayes and Wheeler, and not for Tilden. In a letter to a personal friend here, Justice Davis says the nomination of Hayes is good enough for him, and ought to be satisfactory to Liberal Republicans everywhere, and that they should join in and help to achieve their success in November. This announcement will have, it is believed, a marked effect throughout the country, and bring to the support of Hayes a large number of Conservative voters who have for some years voted with the Democrats. Judge Davis' friends say that he had a very strong following in the Democratic party, and that he would have received a large number of votes in the St. Louis Convention if he had not written a letter peremptorily forbidding the use of his name. After Gov. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati, he became satisfied that the Republican party was destined to continue in power, and that it would purify the civil service and carry out needed reform. Entertaining these views, Judge Davis advises all his friends to support the Republican nominees.

ANOTHER.

John D. Defrees, a well-known Indiana politician, who has in the past had much influence among Republicans, and who, in 1872, became a "Liberal" and worked for the election of Greeley, has written a letter to the Indianapolis *News*, a "Liberal" paper, in which he says he intends to support Hayes and Wheeler, believing their election to be for the best interests of the country. He advises all "Liberal Republicans" to do the same thing.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GETTING UNEASY.

It is known here that many of the leading Democrats are looking with more anxiety to the South than to New York, Connecticut, or New Jersey, where it is popularly supposed the great contest of the canvass will take place. Leading Democrats from Mississippi who attended the St. Louis Convention do not conceal their opinion that a few companies sent to that State during the months of September and October would not only so greatly encourage the negroes as to cause them to go to the polls in full force, but would so discourage some of the white voters as to make them stay away from the election. The result of this would be probably that the Republicans would carry the State.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

Some of the Democrats recommend that Congress shall take a recess until the middle of September. The avowed purpose of this proposition is to use Congress as a political machine to interfere with the elections. The Democrats who have been considering it have expressed fears that the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, as well as South Carolina, would go for the Republican ticket, and they think that Congress, if it took a recess and reassembled about the middle of the campaign, could do something to prevent this.

CARL SCHURZ.

HIS ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUDIATIONISTS.

Westliche Post (St. Louis) July 2.

It is unfortunate that certain Democratic papers should rely rather upon abuse than argument towards those who do not agree with them. We had hoped for a courteous campaign, and believed that a great majority of the citizens of this country shared that wish. In every respect we believe that facts and reasons will have more weight this year than bitterness of expression. Therefore we turn ourselves firstly to those which relate to a sound financial policy.

It is a generally known and undisputed fact that, while the Republican party is certainly not altogether free from the inflation element, nine-tenths of the inflationists and repudiators are in the Democratic ranks. All important election contests, in which the finances have stood in the fore ground, have been conducted by the Republicans and Independents as the champions of hard money against the Democrats as the advocates of inflation. We recognize with pleasure that the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention indicates progress in this direction. It speaks out for specie resumption—only in theory, it is true. But that is an advance on many Democratic platforms of this and of preceding years, and we bid it welcome. But what does the Democratic platform propose as the first practical measure to carry out this hard-money theory? The repeal of the Resumption measure of the law of 1875, which sets the resumption of specie payments for the year 1879.

So far as the Resumption act of 1875 is concerned, we criticized it at the time of its adoption because it was not strong enough in its provisions for the restoration of specie payments. But we also expressly indorsed it, on the ground that the law indorses the promise and the duty of the Government to begin the payment of the paper money debt at a certain time. With this promise, this express recognition of a rigidly defined duty of the Government, much was gained, since the talk about the resumption of specie payments was thereby removed from the realm of vague generalities into the category of fixed things. If the law which contained this promise was not complete in its details, yet there became only one duty for every honorable, honest champion of the hard-money policy, to-wit: to so perfect its details that they would suffice for the object aimed at. But what does the Democratic platform propose? Not to complete the law and to make it ample for the attainment of its aim, but simply to recall that promise. And what does the recall of this Resumption act mean? Nothing but the open repudiation of a promise given by Congress, in the form of a law, of an obligation most solemnly recognized by the Government of the United States.

The reasons assigned by the Democratic platform for this repudiation is that this promise to resume stood in the way of the practical resumption of specie payments. We take the liberty of saying that this is absolute madness. But it is something worse than sheer folly. It is a very transparent excuse to cover a step of which every honest hard-money man must feel ashamed as an act of treason and treachery to the good cause. Everybody knows that the repeal of the Resumption act has for two years been the war-cry of the inflationists. The inflationists in Congress have, on every opportunity, made this repeal the aim of their exertions, and in every one of their State platforms they have furiously demanded it. And now come the hard-money people in the Democratic Convention, and consent to the repudiation of this promise. This is the simple statement of the case. Should the Democratic party come into power, the repeal of the Resumption act would, according to its platform, be its first measure, and the inflationists would zealously aid them, and the Democratic hard-money people would lend their assistance. And what next? The Democratic platform also speaks of a number of other things by which the way must be paved for the resumption of specie payments—such as economy, etc. This is all admirable, but we know this talk. We heard an abundance of it last year in the Ohio campaign, from the lips of Messrs. Ewing, Pendleton, etc. Then these same arguments were used to persuade the people that the resumption of specie payments could not be thought of for some time to come. That which was then used as an argument against resumption we now see in the Democratic national platform as a means of bringing it about. No sensible man can come to any other conclusion than that this platform, this express repudiation of a legal promise, is, notwithstanding all these beautiful expressions of gold, nothing but a concealed, and very poorly concealed, affair to compromise with the inflationists.

This compromise appears yet more distinctly in the choice of candidates. We believe that Mr. Tilden is a hard-money man. We assume that he would make all possible efforts to carry out a sound financial policy. Whether he would do it, in view of the controlling inflation element of the Western and Southern Democracy, we doubt. But on that the Democratic Convention has put up along with him Mr. Hendricks as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Who is Mr. Hendricks? He is generally known to be the pet candidate of the inflationists. Were Mr. Tilden to be elected and then die,—should any fatal mishap befall him,—what then? Then Mr. Hendricks, the leader of the Democratic inflationists, would be President of the United States. It may be said that this is a very remote possibility. It is not so very remote. It has already been talked over in the headquarters of the inflationists. We find a letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in which this is stated as among the reasons by which Mr. Hendricks is to be influenced to accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. The correspondent says: "A delegate from New York assured me that he was convinced that Tilden would be elected. He added: 'Mr. Hendricks will lose nothing if he accepts the nomination. Tilden will not live through his full term of office, even if he lives to election day. Mr. Hendricks will be President within two years, and in four years we can easily re-elect him.'"

Mr. Hendricks has accepted the nomination. That Mr. Tilden, to state it mildly, is not a robust man, everybody knows who knows him. Many Presidents who were much healthier than he have died before the expiration of their terms of office. Therefore, in case of a Democratic victory, there would stand between the Presidential chair and the leader of the inflationists but one frail life. This is something which nobody can deny.

If there are hard-money men who can be satisfied by the express repudiation of the legal promise of resumption, and the possibility of Hendricks for President, let them answer for it to their own conscience. We cannot. C. S.

SAM TILDEN.

HIS TERRE HAUTE BOND RECORD.

New York Evening Post (Democratic organ).

The *Express* yesterday laid before its readers the substance of the complaint in the case of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Butler, et als., now pending before the United States Court of the Southern District of New York, sitting in equity. Appended to this document are a number of pertinent questions which the Court is asked to compel the defendants to answer under oath, Mr. Tilden being especially and personally called upon to render "full, true, direct, and perfect answer" to the following:

QUESTION NUMBER ONE.

Whether or not, at the time of the reorganization of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as hereinbefore stated, or at any other time, there were issued or delivered to the said Purchasing Committee, or to the said defendants, or any or either of them, as members of the said Committee, or in any other capacity, the herein above-mentioned $2,200,000 of first mortgage bonds, $2,800,000 of preferred second mortgage bonds, $1,700,000 of income second mortgage bonds, $1,700,000 of preferred capital stock, and $2,300,000 of common stock of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, or whether or not the said Purchasing Committee, or the said defendants, or any or either of them, as members of the said Committee, or in any other capacity, ever had the said bonds and stock, or any part thereof, in their possession or under their control?

QUESTION NUMBER TWO.

Whether or not the whole amount of the said bonds and stock, as hereinabove stated, was applied and disposed of in completing and perfecting the reorganization of the said St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, and satisfying the just claims of the stockholders, bondholders, and general creditors of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, as contemplated and approved in the said general plan of reorganization hereinabove referred to, and the acts of the respective General Assemblies of the States of Illinois and Indiana in reference thereto, and if not, how much of the same was so applied and disposed of, and in what manner; and what were the particular debts and claims in satisfaction of which the same was so applied?

QUESTION NUMBER THREE.

Whether or not the whole amount of the said bonds and stock of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, so issued in exchange for, or in payment and satisfaction of, the claims of the junior incumbrancers, general creditors and stockholders of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved Feb 18, 1861, and hereinbefore more particularly mentioned and referred to, were

so issued, paid or exchanged within the period of six months from the organization of the said St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, limited by the said act, and whether or not all of the said persons, bondholders, creditors, or stockholders of the said Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company did surrender and transfer to the said St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, within the time aforesaid, the bonds, claims, demands, or stock for which they severally desired the issue of the new stock be the said last-mentioned Company?

QUESTION NUMBER FOUR.

Whether or not, after the satisfaction and discharge of said outstanding debts and claims in the manner and within the period limited, defined and provided in and by the said plan of organization, and the several acts above referred to, there remained any surplus or excess of bonds or stock in the possession of the said Purchasing Committee, or under their control, or in the possession or under the control of the said defendants, or any or either of them, as members of such committee or otherwise, and if so, to what amount of each of the said various classes of securities, to-wit: First mortgage bonds, preferred second mortgage bonds, income second mortgage bonds, preferred stock and common stock, and what disposition or application of the same has since been made by the said defendants?

QUESTION NUMBER FIVE.

Whether or not the said defendants ever received any compensation for their services as members of the said Purchasing Committee, or as counsel thereof or otherwise in connection with the reorganization of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, complainant herein, and if so, to what amount in each case, and whether such compensation was received by them in cash or otherwise.

QUESTION NUMBER SIX.

Whether or not the said Samuel J. Tilden, or any one for his use, did, at or previous to the time of the reorganization of the said Company, complainant herein as aforesaid, receive, or has at any time since received, any compensation, whether in money, bonds, stock or otherwise, in addition to the sum of $20,000 paid to him in pursuance of the resolution hereinabove referred to, of the said Purchasing Committee, at a meeting thereof, held on the 3d day of November, 1862, for his services as member or counsel of the said Purchasing Committee, or otherwise, in relation to he said reorganization, and what was the nature and amount of such additional compensation, if any. And whether or not the said defendant, Samuel J. Tilden, had at any time of the said reorganization, or has since had, any claim or claims against the said company, complainant herein, other than those arising out of his services as a member of said Purchasing Committee, or as counsel thereof, or of the said first and second bondholders, and if so, what was the nature and amount of such claim or claims, and how they were satisfied, and what amount of the bonds or stock, or both, of the said company was issued or paid over to the said Samuel J. Tilden in exchange therefor, and when?

QUESTION NUMBER SEVEN.

Whether or not, at the time of the reorganization of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as above stated, or at any other or subsequent time, there was issued or delivered to or by the said Purchasing Committee, or to or by any or either of the said defendants, or to or by any other person, with their or his knowledge, approval, or consent, 2,500 shares, amounting, at the par value thereof, to $250,000, in excess of the 20,500 of such common stock, amounting, at the par value thereof, to $2,050,000, authorized by the certificate of incorporation of the said Company, or the resolutions of the Board of Directors thereof, as herein above set forth, or any other number of shares in excess of such amount; and if so, by what authority the same were so issued, and when, and what disposition or application has been made hereof?

ABOUT THOSE COURT EXTENSIONS.

With regard to the adjournments procured by the Purchasing Committee, it may be stated that the case was commenced at the last February term of the Court. [illegible] Mr. Bayard, another member of the Purchasing Committee, hired counsel on his own account, who asked for and received an extension on his own behalf, naming the 1st of July to be ready, thus covering the time which Mr. Tilden wished to have tided over. [illegible]

THE VICTIMIZED STOCKHOLDERS GET A REPRESENTATION IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

TILDEN'S ANSWER TO AN APPLICATION FOR A STATEMENT.

[illegible]

TILDEN HOLDS ON TO THE BOOKS.

[illegible]

AN ASTOUNDING ADMISSION.

[illegible]

"WHO WILL SHOW THEM ANY GOOD."

[illegible]

TOM HENDRICKS.

THE MAN WHO COULD NOT EXPRESS SORROW AT THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 5.—At the time when the whole nation was mourning the death of the great Lincoln; [illegible]

will remember this." And there are others, too, who will remember this—as the vote of Indiana will show next fall.

If loyal Democrats, and there were many who fought bravely in defense of the Union, can support a ticket whose head declared the War a failure, and whose tail was hissed for want of patriotism at a time when the hearts of all who loved their country sorrowed at the blow which seemed to paralyze the whole country—I say, if loyal Democrats can support such a ticket for party and not principle, then anybody that loves the Republican party, is what they are contending for. And in the maze of their bigotry they would be satisfied with the payment of the Rebel debt, the re-enslavement of the negro, the payment of bounties to the Rebel soldiers, or any other of the infamous schemes already hinted at by indiscreet Rebels and their sympathizers, so long as such measures were proposed and advocated by their Democratic leaders and had the indorsement of a Democratic Congress and President.

Look to it, loyal sons of America! We are on the eve, perhaps, of another revolution—not a military, but a political one—and it will be a sad day for the North and West when the management of this Government is handed over to the Democracy, a party whose characteristics are disloyalty and ignorance, whose leaders are demagogues and trimmers, the mass of whose voters can neither read nor write. E. T. S.

TILDEN'S CHARACTER.

"GATH" ON SAMMY.

New York Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

With a pretty long experience in public manhood and career, I am at a loss to understand a mind like Tilden's. He is at once thorough and cute, small and profound, mean and mighty. The work he had to do was often on a great scale, and the processes he had to employ so sinister, at times, as to deserve the name of shystering. He lacked the dramatic quality and personal presence, and although ambitious from boyhood for political consideration, never received any reward for much devotion and industry except petty, unornamental places. The politicians "sat down" upon him. He gave many a hint of his wishes to receive the nomination for this or that office, but they made a mule-driver and pack-slave of him, and grumbled even that he should be kept Chairman of the State Committee of the party, where he had to do a huge amount of factotum work. In short, he was to New York politics what John G. Thompson is to Ohio politics—almoner, Mordecai, bottle-washer, sitting in the receipt of customs, and pinned to the coat-tails of statesmen as a kind of wheelbarrow to greatness.

It cost Sammy Tilden $15,000 to be elected to the State Senate of New York, late in life, while other men could have gone for five hundred or a thousand. They bled him because they thought it was too much presumption, and he was ready for the sacrifice. In the Legislature he wanted to get an honorary vote to preside, and it was regarded as a joke. This happened only four or five years ago. I heard Husted, the bald-headed Speaker of the Assembly, say that Horace Greeley and Sam Tilden were a great deal alike, both secretly covetous of honors, and sullen because they were never conferred. All this is singular, because Tilden was willing [illegible]

[illegible] of motive as a necessity, the country admirably prefer a good politician [illegible] crabbed reformer like [illegible] like milk, best pre[illegible] on it, and ruined by [illegible] do not want John Cal[illegible] in his peculiar way [illegible] previous curse of our [illegible] Mr. Tilden has been an [illegible] vigorous, resentful party [illegible] the Grand Inquisitor [illegible] Mr. Tilden had no more [illegible] to see that Hoffman [illegible] was counted in if pos[illegible] to do this as to as[illegible] ward. To be a Re[illegible] adopt the figure of [illegible] the womb and be born [illegible] to eat up his maturer [illegible] whether the people [illegible] critically examined [illegible] him Governor in [illegible] from the diminished [illegible] lived last year, while [illegible] performances against [illegible] Tilden is not as strong [illegible] be made that almost [illegible] But his character is [illegible] that he will give [illegible] they have not had [illegible]—the element of hu[illegible] at, and funny to [illegible] reformer than in any [illegible] reformer as the clown [illegible] the time of the No[illegible] people wrote on their [illegible] "No Popery." Joe [illegible] and wrote "No [illegible], Tilden may be so [illegible] hazard on his door[illegible]

[illegible] European rather than an [illegible] managing property and [illegible] he has insensibly de[illegible] or a St. Armand, and [illegible] subtle and oblique [illegible] He medidates coups [illegible] and acts by procla[illegible]

stump during the canvass in several of the Western States.

LOCAL.

COMMITTEES.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Republican party met yesterday afternoon in Headquarters, with Mr. Elliott Anthony in the Chair, for the purpose of organizing for the Mayoralty campaign.

The following call was prepared and adopted: All the officers of the various Republican Clubs in the eighteen wards of the city are requested to meet at Republican Headquarters, Lake and Clark streets, Friday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take action in regard to the election of Mayor.

A Central Campaign Committee was chosen, as follows: John H. Clough, Arthur Dixon, John Bonfield, George T. Williams, H. B. Brayton, W. F. Milligan, J. L. Campbell, R. P. Derickson, John Hoffman, Capt. P. McGrath, C. R. Matson, William Vocke, John S. Mullins, W. D. Houghtaling.

After discussing some other minor matters, the Committee adjourned. The Campaign Committee will meet at headquarters at 11 o'clock this morning, when a plan of campaign will be decided upon.

THE MASS-MEETING.

[illegible]

WARD MEETINGS.

THE FOURTH.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at the corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, the object being to complete the organization of a semi-military company to co-operate with the party in advancing its interests in the coming campaign. [illegible]

SIXTEENTH WARD.

[illegible]

THE SEVENTH.

The West End Republican Club of the Seventh Ward [illegible]

[illegible] Charles Farnow, Henry Ruger, Mr. Mears, and P. McGrath were nominated, but all declined, and finally the Chair declared that the club had not met for child's play, and that it was time for a genuine nomination.

Capt. McGrath made a speech deprecating any jealousy and personal feeling, and pledging himself to support any good nominee. He said that the other club had put a nominee in the field, and he questioned the propriety of nominating another man, who would split the Republican party and hand the matter over to the Democrats.

Mr. Justis suggested that as none of the Republicans would run, it would be well to take up one of the Independent candidates, and be nominated Dick Collins.

Capt. McGrath opposed the nomination, and urged that no nomination be made, or that the whole matter be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to confer with the other club.

Mr. Frisbie moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to receive a deputation from the other club and other Republicans of the ward in conference upon the propriety of a nomination and report Friday evening.

Objection was made by Mr. R. P. Derickson.

Mr. O'Brien amended the resolution that the Commitee consult and report immediately to the meeting. The motion prevailed and the Committee retired.

Upon their return Mr. Frisbie reported recommending that Mr. Farnow be put in nomination with a further recommendation that the East-End Club withdraw Mr. Schmeltz, the understanding being that Mr. Farnow would not run unless Mr. Schmeltz was withdrawn.

Mr. Schmeltz, who had stood in the doorway, then came in on invitation, and made another speech in which he again reviewed his record in a very loud tone of voice and with very manifest gesticulation. At the conclusion, he demanded a reconsideration of the vote by which his own resolution was laid on the table. There was no second but the Chair started to put it out of courtesy, but allowed himself to be choked off by a majority, and on motion the report of the Committee nominating Mr. Farnow was voted on and adopted by acclamation.

After the report had been adopted Mr. Frisbie tried to explain, and finally moved that the nomination of Mr. Farnow be made unanimous. The nomination was ratified without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Derickson moved that a committee of five from the other Club be invited to confer with a committee of five of the West End Club, with a view to harmony.

Mr. Justis moved an amendment that the Executive Committee of the West End Club, numbering seventeen, meet the Executive Committee of the East End Club, numbering five, with a view to harmony.

Mr. Derickson thought that was not fair; the inequality of numbers was too great.

The amendment was tabled and Mr. Derickson's motion prevailed, with instruction to the Joint Committee to meet Saturday night, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Blue Island avenue.

The Chair appointed on the Committee Messrs. Derickson, McGrath, Chipp, Deschauer, and Frisbie.

Mr. Schmeltz moved to reconsider the vote by which his resolution was tabled, and the motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 5.—Capt. Frank Halsted, a man of wealth and education, who has lived a hermit life on Lake Minnetonka near [illegible] twenty years, committed suicide the other day by tying a bag of stones around his neck and jumping into the lake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLNEY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., July 5.—The Republicans in this city are to-night enjoying a grand jollification meeting at Robert Gunn's corner, on Main street. The Hon. J. M. Longenecker is delivering an address to about 800 people now gathered at the meeting. Bonfires are burning and great enthusiasm prevails. This [illegible] Hayes and Wheeler pole was raised on this corner, and the people are now [illegible] raising. Set this [illegible] down for the entire Republican ticket [illegible]

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Zack Chandler, [illegible] the Chairmanship of the National Executive Republican Committee [illegible]

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—The call for the [illegible] State Convention of the 27th is issued to-day. [illegible] County is entitled to 114 delegates.

SENATOR CONKLING WILL TAKE THE STUMP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The friends of Senator Conkling say that he will take the

THE FOURTH.

WHEELING.

Extensive arrangements were made to celebrate the Centennial Fourth of July by the towns in the northeast portion of Cook County on the grounds of Gen. Cameron, whose beautiful home and grove on the banks of the Desplaines are widely known throughout this region. Had it not been for the heavy rains of the night before, rendering the country roads well nigh impassable, a very large gathering would have taken place. The Committee of Arrangements, indeed, in view of the unpropitious state of the weather in the morning, seriously debated the propriety of abandoning any demonstration whatever. But fortunately the idea was abandoned, and as if in answer to their prayers the clouds cleared away, the sun came out gloriously, and but for the moistness of the ground a pleasanter day for an outdoor gathering could scarcely be had. Tables on which to spread the refreshments, a stand for the public exercises, and seats for the audience, were arranged near the bank of the river, under the shade of some magnificent old oaks, many of them doubtless coeval with the birth of the republic whose centennial anniversary was then being celebrated. The old flag was hung from the overhanging branches, and waved as proudly as it might from Independence Hall or the dome of the Capitol of the nation. It certainly nowhere in the broad land waved over braver men and truer women, or inspired more loyal and patriotic [illegible]

An organ was placed on the stand, and an exceptionally fine chorus of voices furnished the music for the occasion. Rarely have the grand old national airs been more finely rendered, or with better effect, than were they on that day, as

The sounding aisles of the dim woods
Rang to the anthem of the free.

America, and the Star-Spangled Banner, the whole assemblage joining in the choruses, were calculated to stir the emotions as they could not by the skilled harmonies of trained bands.

By noon, at least a thousand people had assembled from the surrounding country, and the regular exercises of the day were commenced, the President, Gen. Cameron, announcing from the stand that refreshments would be first in order.

After full justice had been done to these, the audience gathered at the main stand, and the speaking was commenced by the President in a short address appropriate to the day. He briefly sketched the career of the nation up to its present heighth of prosperity, and feelingly alluded to the merciful interposition of Divine Providence in all its affairs, and the duty of every American citizen to tender Him unceasing praise and gratitude for all His kindness to us as a people.

He was followed by G. P. Robb, with a more elaborately-prepared address. The wonderful progress and advancement of the nation, during the past hundred years, in the main departments of industry, were discussed at length. The 70,000 miles of railroad which now formed a system of inter-communication over the entire country, were contrasted with the stage-coaches and other slow methods of locomotion in the time of the Revolution, and the mail facilities of those times with those of the present, in view of which the spirit of good old Dr. Franklin, the first Postmaster-General, must look down on the work of the modern mail-trains and telegraphs with perfect wonder and amazement. The vast increase in territory and population was noted, and the fact that with the modern appliances of the railroad and telegraph the country now could be better and more easily governed than a much smaller one could be a hundred years ago, thus dispelling the fears of many of the earlier statesmen that by the acquisition of territory and the annexation of new States the Government would become unwieldy, and its division into several smaller republics be necessitated. The increased commerce of the country was commented on, and the vast increase of shipping on the lakes, some of them present being able to remember when the first cargo of grain was loaded at Chicago. After some personal reminiscences interesting to the old settlers present, the Colonel concluded with an earnest appeal to those present to do their whole duty in handing down the glorious heritage of free institutions as they received them, unimpaired by any act of their own.

The Hon. J. V. Le Moyne, M. C., was then introduced, and delivered an address replete with wise counsel and advice to the American citizen of the present day. He said that to his mind the day was not alone one for national self-gratulation, but also one for reviewing the past—for noting the errors and mistakes which had been committed, that they might be avoided in future. The affairs of the nation should be managed with the same regard to common sense as any ordinary matter of business. He asked what his audience would think of an assemblage of farmers, met together for the purpose of improvement, who should only discuss their large crops and the large prices obtained for them, rather than strive to learn how, by improving and avoiding mistakes previously committed, they might increase the products of their farms and improve the quality of their crops. If mistakes of government had been committed, it was more than ever before the duty of every citizen to take part in political affairs,—not only by the exercise of his right of suffrage, he [illegible] assist in bringing back the Republic to the principles upon which it was first founded. He closed with a beautiful allusion to Joan of Arc to illustrate the moral bravery which should characterize all in the cause of right and good government.

The exercises then closed, the whole audience joining in singing the Star-Spangled Banner, and departing with the consciousness that the 100th anniversary of American independence had been most profitably observed.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Gen. Stewart, Marshal of the Day, for the excellent order preserved, as well as to both him and Gen. Cameron and the Committee of Arrangements, for kindness and hospitality extended to all present.

AURORA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 4.—The celebration of the Centennial Fourth in this city to-day has been a grand and complete success in every particular, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. Business was entirely suspended, and everybody, old and young, gave themselves up to the fullest possible enjoyment of the occasion, while fully 10,000 strangers were present to witness the festivities. The heavy rain of last night created much anxiety, but the day has been all that could be wished, and the mud upon the streets during the morning was greatly preferable to dust. The ringing of bells and firing of cannon commenced at 4 o'clock a. m., and soon after Young America opened a fusilade of fire-crackers, guns, and pistols, which was kept up without intermission during the entire day and evening. At sunrise an artillery salute of thirty-eight guns was fired, and the early morning hours were spent in completing the decoration of stores and dwellings, a work in which nearly all business men and very many private individuals heartily joined, and the effect was very beautiful. Most of the stores made a profuse display of bunting, tastefully arranged, and every flag in the city was thrown to the breeze, and, when the supply gave out, scores of Grant and Wilson flags were brought into requisition. All the early trains were heavily loaded with visitors, and several trains of box-cars came in more crowded than the coaches, while every avenue leading to the city was thronged with vehicles.

The procession was formed in the following order, and moved just before 11 o'clock: Aurora Cornet Band; the Aurora Light Guards; the Father Murphy Temperance Society and Cadets, both in handsome regalia; the Jericho martial band; Aurora Post No. 26, G. A. R.; St. John the Baptist Society, in regalia; carriages containing the orator, chaplain, reader, and historian, President of the Day, the Old Settlers, the Common Council, &c.; the Aurora Turnverein; a chariot containing thirty-eight young ladies appropriately robed to represent the various States, and drawn by thirteen white horses, each led by a colored groom; the Batavia Cornet Band; Fire Company No. 1, of Batavia; the C., B. & Q. Fire Department; and the trades procession, in which many of the merchants and manufacturers vied with each other in producing the most elaborately-decorated and attractive turn-out. Some of them were exceedingly beautiful, and arranged at considerable expense.

The procession moved just before 11 o'clock, passing through the principal streets, everywhere densely thronged with spectators, to Lincoln Park, where an immense amphitheatre had been erected for the accommodation of speakers, singers, and the bands. The grand chorus, composed of 800 voices, had previously been escorted to the Park by Merrill's Cornet Band, of Batavia, and during the exercises here sang "America," the "Star Spangled Banner," Keller's "American Hymn," Whittier's "Centennial Hymn," &c., in admirable style. Mrs. J. W. Fickensher and Eugene Bowen are entitled to great credit for the admirable success of the chorus.

The Rev. E. W. Lounsberry opened the exercises with prayer. The Declaration of Independence was made by Dr. J. A. W. Buck, the Hon. M. B. Castle, the poet banker of Sandwich, read an original poem, and the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, delivered a most eloquent oration, in which he was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

It was estimated that nearly 10,000 were congregated in the park, and they manifested no impatience during the lengthy programme.

During the afternoon a most amusing calathumpian procession paraded the streets, burlesquing about every local organization in the city. In the evening the Light Guards gave a grand ball in the amphitheatre at the park, while Mr. F. R. Pierce, who is a great favorite in Aurora, appeared at the Opera-House in the "Veteran" and "Naval Engagements."

The Hon. W. W. Hawkins officiated as Marshal of the day, assisted by A. C. Graves and J. W. Rice, and to their efficient management is largely due the fact that not an accident of any kind occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

The procession, by actual measurement, was 1¼ miles in length, and the largest and finest ever seen in this city.

All the various committees have labored with energy and good judgment throughout, every detail was excellently managed, and citizens and visitors were alike delighted with the grand success which crowned their efforts.

SYCAMORE, ILL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SYCAMORE, July 4.—Were you disturbed at an early hour in Chicago this morning by a salute of 100 guns? Well, it was our Sycamore Centennial salute. The rain had been descending all night, but it was fairly outdone about 4 o'clock this morning, when, from pleasant dreamland, we awoke to hear the shriek of our nation's 100th birthday. We do hope another such will not occur until the next Centennial, when we trust we will be too deaf to be disturbed by such insane greeting. One of our worthy citizens suggests that hereafter our Fourth of July should be celebrated in a more quiet manner than heretofore—and why not? When a person has attained to the mature age of a century they are expected to put away childish things—and why not a nation? In our childhood 'tis well to be amused with rattles, fifes, and drums; but now, that peace predominates, let us not sully her white wings with the smoke of cannon, or fill her gentle ears with the remembrance of war; rather let us cultivate in our amusements, and seasons of rejoicing those arts that pertain to peace. The sun is shining brightly this morning, and everything is fresh and glowing after the thorough rain. The heart of the town is beating with hope and expectation, and the countrymen are rapidly making their appearance in holiday attire, with jubilant air and manner. We are standing still this morning with expectation, balancing ourselves on this momentous Present which divides a glorious Past from an expectant Future; our hearts glad and thankful, while our eyes are full of tears, for all the memories that cluster round such an hour. Shall we, as a nation, advance to a higher plane from this great Centennial day; or, inflated with our success and national blessings, sink into a decadence that has been the experience of other Republics? Forbid it, Almighty God! Forbid it, Heaven! From this great day, humble and thankful for mercies past, let us, as a nation, by acknowledging the true God and Father in all our councils, go forth to do greater battle for Right than was ever fought for freedom from oppressive taxation or the burdens of slavery. Let us be henceforth that nation whose God is the Lord. The filibusters, with their grotesque attire and general Indian style and manner, are doing the humorous for the day in a successful way of their own. About 2 o'clock a procession was formed and escorted the speaker, F. W. Pedderick, of your city, with martial music, etc., etc., to the stand in the Court-House yard, where, assembled in the shade of its beautiful trees, a large audience were in waiting expectation. Our national anthems were well rendered by skillful performers, of which Sycamore boasts many; a prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. More, of the M. E. Church; the Declaration of Independence, that immortal document whose Centennial birthday we were so enthusiastically celebrating, was read by G. W. Robinson, Esq.; then the speaker entertained the vast audience for an hour, which, judging from the frequent applause, was most acceptable to his many listeners. The part referring to the bringing to light and purging from our body-politic all corruption, of whatever form or nature, was especially well received, and met with a hearty response. The Rev. Mr. Adams, of the Centenary Church, Chicago, pronounced the benediction. A display of waterworks was the next thing in order, by the fire company, who appeared in uniform, and did their duty in displaying the power of their engine in an energetic manner worthy of the training for an emergency. A good display of fireworks in the evening closed a very successful anniversary day, and inaugurated the Centennial upon which Time has already launched us, never pausing in his ceaseless round. Success and honor to our new Centennial.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, Ireland, July 5.—A grand demonstration took place in the suburbs, last evening, in honor of the American Centennial. Thirty thousand persons were assembled, bearing American flags. Mr. Powell, member of Parliament for Meath, addressed the meeting. Referring to the Eastern question, the crowd cheered loudly for Russia. An address to President Grant was adopted. There was a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession.

GENEVA, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here by a champagne luncheon and a ball.

BERLIN, July 5.—The American residents held a banquet yesterday in honor of the Centennial Fourth. J. Bancroft Davis, the American Minister, presided, and concluded the opening speech by proposing the health of President Grant. The Rev. D. S. Fay proposed the health of the Emperor of Germany, and United States Consul Kreissman offered the toast: "American citizenship." Other toasts were: "Americans in Europe," and "The day we celebrate," the latter in verse. In the evening there was a grand soiree at Minister Davis' residence, followed by tableaux vivants representing Washington at Valley Forge, and Marie Antoinette receiving Lafayette. Minister Davis, Secretary-of-Legation Fish, and their ladies, participated in the tableaux.

STUTTGARDT, Germany, July 5.—Salutes were fired by Americans in commemoration of the Fourth, and a meeting was held, Consul Potter presiding, when the Declaration of Independence was read and a hymn of Jubilee was sung. A dinner, at which the usual toasts were drank, and a ball followed.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The following dispatch was received from Rome yesterday by Cardinal McCloskey: "Monsignore Chatard entertained at dinner in the American College, Cardinal Franchi, Monsignore Roncetti, Rector of the Foreign Colleges, and a number of Americans, who telegraphed their congratulations to Cardinal McCloskey on the hundredth anniversary of the nation's independence.

OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 4.—The Centennial celebration here to-day has been a great success. Up to an early hour this morning the rain had fallen in immense quantities, and it was feared that nothing could prevent a miserable failure of Ottawa's grand gala-day. The munificent sum of $3,200 had been subscribed to assist in the festivities. At least the same amount was expended on private account, and what with cannon from Rock Island and other adjuncts to a day's festivities, everything was intended to be splendid. At 7 o'clock this morning the clouds cleared off, the sun burst forth, and long before noon the streets were almost dry. Thousands of people came in from the neighboring towns of Morris, Marseilles, Streator, LaSalle, Utica, etc., and when, about half-past 10, the procession took up its line of march, with the Knights Templar and other societies, half-a-dozen bands of music, wagons with ornamental, patriotic, and trade illustrations, and lastly an army of grotesques called "Out and Outers," the effect was very fine.

Andrew Lynch, Esq., the Mayor, introduced the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, of Bloomington, who made the oration of the day. It was really a very fine effort, and reflected credit upon him for much originality of thought and elegance of expression.

The decorations of the stores and dwellings was very effective; every one seemed to try to outvie his neighbor, and the result was a splendid display. Conspicuous among the buildings for decoration was the Supreme Court, which Harry Baker, the janitor, had fixed up in first rate style.

To-night there will be a grand display of fireworks, a balloon-ascension, and dancing *ad libitum* in almost every hall in town.

CARBONDALE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 4.—The Centennial Fourth of July was celebrated in our city on an extensive scale. Our citizens were awakened at early dawn by the cannon pealing forth the national salute. At 10 o'clock the carnival procession marched through the principal streets, taking thirty minutes to pass a given point. At 2 o'clock the speaking in the school grove commenced. By this hour the country people had all gathered in, and at least 4,000 persons were on the ground. Prof. J. H. Brownlee recited the Declaration of Independence in an elaborate manner. The Hon. W. J. Allen delivered the Centennial oration in eloquent style. The Hon. A. D. Duff, Prof. C. Thomas of our place, and the Hon. George D. Jackson of Pennsylvania, each addressed the audience. The Glee Club and the Sparta Brass Band in attendance interspersed the speaking with delightful music.

In the evening, shortly after dusk, the exhibition of the fireworks took place upon the Common. These, being conducted by an expert, were an entire success, and the people enjoyed the treat splendidly.

The carnival procession marched in the evening. After the fireworks all hands gathered at grove to participate in or look on the dance. This continued until midnight, when the crowd dispersed, having enjoyed themselves, and no accident marred their pleasure.

At Murphysboro, Duquoin, Jonesboro, and Makonda the day was duly observed.

PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 5.—An accident occurred on the evening of the 4th to a son of Ben Piper, by firing off a cannon while he was in front of it. He was stunned, and at first was thought to be killed, but he rallied. He is not yet considered out of danger.

A man named Max Sheerer, who fired the cannon, has been arrested.

The amphitheatre at Jefferson Park was completely filled this afternoon with spectators gathered to witness the competitive drill. The Springfield companies did not come, because they feared the recent floods had made the bridges on the route unsafe. Three Peoria companies, however, took part. Col. William Hanna and Lieut.-Col. E. K. Westfall, of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois State Militia, and Capt. H. E. Selby, of the Keokuk Junction Guards, acted as judges. The drill lasted two hours. The decision of the judges was to have been rendered at 9 o'clock at the Peoria House but at 11 o'clock had not been. It was awaited eagerly by the crowd who thronged the hotel office. Last evening the display of fireworks was interrupted by rain when not half through. Those left were shown this evening on the public square, which was a blaze of light for an hour and a quarter.

The picnic and prize turning of the Turners occurred at Central Park this afternoon. This evening they gave a ball at Saengerfest Hall.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 6—1 a. m.—The first prize in the competitive drill has been awarded to the Veteran Light Guards, the second to the National Blues, and the third to the Emmet Guards.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 5.—Our city celebrated the Centennial Fourth in a magnificent and elaborate manner. An immense crowd from this and adjoining counties participated—the greatest number of people ever gathered together in this city. The weather was beautiful during the day, and everything passed off smoothly. The procession, 3 miles long, was the most attractive ever witnessed in the Northwest. In addition to the military, Fire Department, and civic societies, all the manufactories and different trades were represented. Several cars of old-time characters, etc. Arrangements had been made for a grand display of fireworks on the river in front of the city, large barges being anchored in the stream for that purpose, and experts from Chicago having the matter in charge. About 9 o'clock rain began to fall, and at the same time a large log raft struck the barges, breaking them from their moorings, and carrying them down stream. The firework display will come off to-night. But few serious accidents occurred. In the morning a German had a leg broken and was otherwise injured by the explosion of an anvil. A little girl, name not learned, lost her eyes; early this morning a well-to-do farmer named Theodore Rouche, residing in Minnesota, a short distance from LaCrosse, while returning home on the ferry-boat McRoberts early this morning, just as the boat was leaving the levee here, accidently placed himself in a position to be caught in a shaft, and had his thigh broken and his body crushed badly. He lived but a few minutes.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 5.—The Fourth of July was observed in this quarter of Missouri with an enthusiasm and universality never before witnessed. The day was ushered in in this city with the ringing of all the fire bells and all the church bells and the firing of cannon. In every village and hamlet addresses were made and the Declaration of Independence read. The rejoicing of the people and the good feeling among parties was greatly augmented by the bountiful harvest just saved in all this region.

GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 5.—During last night another heavy rain-storm visited this region, and the streets this morning were in no better condition than on the preceding day for the proper fulfillment of the programme made for celebrating the Centennial Fourth. The Executive Committee, however, determined to defer the matter no longer, and the grand procession took place. It was about 1½ miles in length. The number of people from abroad is estimated at 9,000.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 5.—Adrian celebrated the Centennial Fourth in fine style. It was also the semi-centennial birthday of the city, and this added to the interest. The weather in the morning was unpropitious, but grew better later in the day. The procession was a mile long. The historical oration, delivered by the Hon. A. L. Millard, was valuable and interesting. The games and fireworks passed off acceptably, and every feature in the day was a success.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The celebration concluded to-day with a regretta by the San Francisco Yacht Club. The day was favorable, with a fine breeze, and spirited race, a large number of crafts participating. Dispatches from all parts in the interior speak of the general celebration of the Fourth on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—The balance of the fireworks, the firing of which on the night of the 4th was prevented by the storm, were fired to-night in presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd.

A Concentrated Jury.

San Antonio (Tex.) Herald.

In a land case, now being tried in the District Court, the jury having been dispensed with, his Honor, Judge Noonan, acts as Judge and jury both. To have a single man acting for twelve seems very simple, but it is bewildering to Deputy-Sheriff McCall, who has been attending juries for a long time.

Yesterday morning, for instance, he looked fixedly at his Honor, and, after counting him several times, inquired:

"Where is the rest of you?"

When Court adjourned, McCall said, rather sternly, we thought, to his Honor:

"Now, don't you go talking about this case among yourselves, and all of you boys be on hand promptly, or I'll hunt some of you up in a way that you won't like."

Changed His Mind.

Austin (Nev.) Reveille.

He laid four dimes and a quart bottle on the counter and informed the barkeeper that he wanted a bottle of fine whisky. "None of yer dog-goned rotgut for me," he said, "I want the jinnewine article—suthin' that will revive the recollections of '49 inter this noble breast; suthin' whats got age to it." But when the barkeeper told him tnat whisky of that quality was worth $2 a bottle, he said he wasn't a bit particular; that he didn't go much on style nohow, and that he would go to a house where the barkeeper didn't wear diamonds and mistake every customer for the owner of the Manhattan mill. "When it comes right down to it," he said, "there ain't much difference in whisky; some's a little better than the other, but it's all good, and it's only a question of time and a matter of taste at best."

Sewerage for the "Hub."

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—The question of improving the sewerage of the city, as recommended by the Special Commissioners, is now fully in the hands of the City Council. A majority of the Joint Special Committee on Improved Sewerage have reported in favor of the plan submitted by the Commissioners, and their report has been referred to the Committee on Finance in the lower branch. The report is accompanied by an order appropriating $40,000 for making surveys and plans and procuring estimates. It is understood that the majority of this Committee is in favor of the Commissioners' plan, and will report next week. The plan proposes a main sewer of an average diameter of 11 feet, emptying into the ocean at Moon Island, and the estimated cost of the work is $3,550,000.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R-R-R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement: I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. [illegible]

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

[illegible]

BENJ. D. COCKER,
MARY COCKER,
MARY S. POND,
E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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R. R. R.

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[illegible]

FEVER AND AGUE

[illegible]

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

[illegible]

Ovarian Tumor

[illegible]

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

[illegible]

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

[illegible]

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

"False and True."

[illegible]

CITY FINANCES.

How to Meet the Problem of the Floating Debt.

A Plan to Increase the Assessment, and Thus Be Enabled to Fund It.

An Earlier Supreme Court Decision Sustaining Bill 300.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

HOW TO MEET IT.

The bed of the Finance Committee of the City Council is not strewn with roses. There are thorns in plenty, and they aggregate $3,518,378, which sum represents the indebtedness of the city over its visible assets. What to do with these three millions and one-half is the question; aye, it is the rub. Over this conundrum the Committee have labored diligently and frequently. They have consulted with the best financial talent in the city. It is unqualifiedly confessed that the municipality is at present unable to pay this indebtedness, or even any considerable proportion of it. Like the sword of Damocles it hangs suspended by a hair, and there is no knowing at what moment the power of the courts may be invoked to draw the sword of justice and hurl the city into bankruptcy. The Finance Committee, which is composed of some of the best business talent in the city, and the gentlemen with whom they have advised, are unanimous in the opinion that this indebtedness cannot be much longer carried on as a floater. It is altogether too large and unwieldy to be taken care of in that shape. It must be put on a solid foundation. How to do it is the puzzle which haunts the Committee in its combined dreams. It has been suggested that

APPLICATION BE MADE TO THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES FOR RELIEF.

It was proposed that the county issue bonds to the extent of $3,000,000 and loan them to the city, taking warrants upon the City Treasury therefor, payable whenever the city will have the money to resume—say three or four years hence. County bonds are a good investment, as the county debt is only about $4,000,000. Some of the Commissioners were spoken to on the subject, but the proposition did not meet with a very warm reception, and it is now understood that that attempt to raise the wind will be abandoned.

The impression now prevails that this surplus debt should be

FUNDED IN TWENTY-YEAR BONDS,

but how to evade the constitutional limitation is the bug-bear in the way. The Constitution provides that the bonded indebtedness of no municipality shall exceed 5 per cent on the assessed valuation thereof. The outstanding bonded indebtedness is $13,548,000, which represents a valuation $270,960,000. To bond the $3,500,000 additional would require an increase of $70,000,000 in the valuation—making it in round numbers equal to about $350,000,000. The assessment for this year is about completed, though the totals have not yet been footed up. It is not likely that it will amount to more than that of last year, which was equalized by the State Board at about $177,000,000 for the entire county, or $171,000,000 for Chicago. To constitutionally enable the city to bond the $3,500,000 surplus debt will therefore require a valuation just about double that equalized by the State Board last October. To the payer of city taxes it makes no difference whether the assessment be $200,000,000 or $500,000,000. So much revenue has to be raised, and it makes no difference whether the rate is 20 cents on a low valuation or 10 cents on a high one. The county tax figures in the same way.

BUT WITH THE STATE TAX

it will be different. Chicago and Cook County would at the increased valuation of the city pay more than their legitimate pro rata of the State impost. This is conceded by all the financiers who have investigated the question. Nevertheless, acting upon the principle that those who dance must pay the fiddler, they do not hesitate to say that this is the only tangible and feasible way out of the financial labyrinth in which the city is involved. The total tax last year was about $4.20 on the $100, of which the State gets 30 cents,—a very small proportion of the total amount. At this price, it is thought that the city will get off very cheap. The benefits accruing speak for themselves. A horrid nightmare of huge floating debt liable to be sued for at any time will be consigned to an abiding-place, whence it cannot return to trouble Finance Committees, City Councils, or Comptrollers; the confidence of capitalists in the solvency of the city would be restored; and the way would be paved to an economical and strictly just administration of affairs. The present Council are in earnest in reform. The majority are anxious to apply to municipal business the rules which govern private affairs in hard times, but they are hampered by an empty Treasury, a host of unpaid officials, and a floating debt, part due, that cannot by any possibility be paid for several years to come.

An assessment at the rate of $350,000,000 would be about $40,000,000 more than the highest valuation ever before placed on the city—and that was during the year of the panic, when the population was a great deal less than it is now, and as a consequence, the material resources of the people were proportionately smaller.

This plan meets the views of Comptroller Farwell, several members of the Finance Committee, and some of the most prominent business men in the city.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Comptroller Farwell had an interview yesterday afternoon with Ald. Briggs, Rosenberg, and McCrea, at the office of the last-named, concerning the "popular loan" which will be offered to the public in a few days. It was decided to place it in blocks of $500 and upwards, to bear 8 per cent interest, and to be receivable in payment of the taxes of 1876. As no communication had been had with County Treasurer Huck, as to whether he would receive the loan certificates on account of city taxes, it was decided to get an expression of his views previous to the advertising of the loan. Ald. Rosenberg was appointed a sub-Committee of one to interview Treasurer Huck, and he will do so this morning.

BILL 300.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY AFFIRMED BY THE SUPREME COURT IN JUNE, 1875.

Following is an opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois, delivered by Sheldon, J., at the June term, 1875, in the case of Henry Spring et al. vs. the Collector of the City of Olney. It was an appeal from the Circuit Court of Richland County, Judge James C. Allen presiding; Canby & Ekey for appellants, Wilson & Hutchinson for appellee:

This opinion, which indirectly sustains the constitutionality of "Bill 300," was rendered some months before the one which confirmed Judge Wallace's decision, and declared the law utterly and hopelessly void.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of Richland County; the Hon. James C. Allen, Judge, presiding.

Messrs. Canby & Ekey for the appellants.

Messrs. Wilson & Hutchinson for the appellee.

Mr. Justice Sheldon delivered the opinion of the Court.

This was a bill for an injunction to restrain the Collector of the City of Olney from collecting the Municipal tax of 1 per cent levied and assessed against the complainants for the year 1874, on the ground that such levy is without the authority of law. The Court below, on motion, dissolved the preliminary injunction which had been granted, and dismissed the bill, and assessed defendant's damages at $200, and complainants bring this appeal to reverse the decree.

The principal question presented is, whether the act of April 15, 1873, "in regard to the assessment of property, and the levy and collection of taxes by incorporated cities in this State" (R. S. 1874, p. 254), is applicable to, and in force in, cities incorporated by special acts of the Legislature.

The City of Olney was incorporated by special act in 1867, the act conferring upon the City Council authority to levy a tax for city purposes, not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent per annum. The City Council levied a tax of 1 per cent for municipal purposes, in the year 1874, and this is the tax sought to be enjoined. It is insisted that the limitation imposed by the special charter of 1867, to a levy of only one-half of 1 per cent, must control, and that a levy of a tax of 1 per cent was in excess of the authority of the Common Council.

The act of April 15, 1873, is a general statute. It is by the first section enacted, "that, in all incorporated cities in this State, the City Council may, by ordinance, annually levy and collect city taxes on real and personal property within the city, first, for, etc. (proceeding to enumerate seven specified purposes). The ninth section limits the levy for any one year to 3 per cent. This act draws no distinction between cities incorporated under a general law and those incorporated by a special act of the Legislature; and contains no indication of any purpose to confine its operations to any particular class of cities, or reason for so confining it, or that it was framed with reference to any one class more than to another. The enactment is in respect to "all incorporated cities in this State," and we do not see why the language employed should not be allowed to have

ITS PLAIN AND NATURAL MEANING,

and be held to mean what it says, and to include all such cities, and not be restricted to a part only of them.

It is much dwelt upon by appellant's counsel that, as the act of April 15, 1873, does not expressly repeal the provision of the charter of the City of Olney which restricts the power to levy a tax to one-half of 1 per cent, the repeal thereof can only be by implication; that the law does not favor a repeal by implication, and that it is a principle that statutes of a general nature do not repeal, by implication, charters and special acts passed for the benefit of particular municipalities, citing, in support thereof, Dillon on Mun. Cor., Sec. 54. State vs. Stall, 17 Wall, 425, The President and Trustees, etc., vs. The County of La Salle, 12 Ill., 339, and other like authorities; and reference is made to provisions in the special city charters of a large number of cities in the State restricting the limit of taxation to 1 per cent and one-half of 1 per cent, and it is insisted that the Legislature could not have intended, by the general statute of April 15, 1873, to repeal all these restrictive provisions in these numerous special charters, and enlarge their power to tax to 3 per cent, and that it is inadmissible to hold them to be repealed by implication.

The general principle that the provisions of a special charter, or special authority derived from the Legislature, are not affected by general legislation on the subject, applies, in this State, in respect to city charters with a diminished force since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. Art. 4, Sec. 22, of that Constitution prohibits the General Assembly from incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village, except by a *general law*. Suppose, in the case of any one of the many cities referred to by counsel, where the limit of taxation is fixed by their special charters at one-half of 1 per cent, that this restricted power of taxing, which might have sufficed for the limited needs of the municipality in its beginning, had become inadequate for the enlarged necessities of its subsequent growth, and an increased power of taxation was required. The change in its charter for that purpose could

ONLY BE MADE BY A GENERAL LAW;

so that the principle relied upon fails in its application here in its full extent.

As the Legislature, in 1872, passed a general law to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, it is supposed by appellants' counsel that the act of April 15, 1873, must have been designed to supply the defects in such general law passed in 1872, and to be amendatory thereof, and so applies only to that class of cities that have become incorporated under the law of 1872.

But such supposition seems to be entirely gratuitous. The General law of 1872 appears to have contained ample provision for the levy and collection of taxes. The law of April 15, 1873, is, in form and terms, an independent act, and, as an amendment of the law of 1872, would not be in conformity with Art. IV., Sec. 13, of the Constitution, regulating the mode of amending a law.

But if the statute of April 15, 1873, be held to repeal, by implication, so much of the charter of the city of Olney as restricts the power to levy taxes to one-half of 1 per cent, the point is then made that no tax can be levied unless two-thirds of the Aldermen shall vote in favor of the same, which was not the case here. As before remarked, the first section of the act provides that the City Council may levy and collect taxes, following with an enumeration, in numerical order, under seven distinct heads, of seven distinct purposes or classes of objects for which taxes may be levied and collected, one of which is as follows:

"*Fifth*—To provide for a sinking fund or funds for the payment of the general or special indebtedness of the city," etc., ending with this proviso: "*Provided*, That no tax shall be levied under this section unless two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected shall vote in favor of the same."

The point is raised upon the use of the word *section* in this proviso, it being contended that the construction must be according to the letter, that the qualification of the proviso extends to the whole section, to all of the seven subdivisions into which it is divided, and is not to be confined to the fifth one alone. We think otherwise; that the collocation of the proviso sufficiently denotes the meaning that it should

QUALIFY THE TAXING POWER

only under the fifth subdivision of the section, which was "to provide for a sinking fund or funds," etc. Provisos are construed as affecting the paragraph to which they are annexed, and we are of opinion the one in question should be so construed—here to apply, not to the whole section, but only to the fifth paragraph, to which it is annexed.

For the extraordinary purpose of raising money for a sinking fund a two-third vote of all the Aldermen elected might well be required for levying the tax, while for the levy of taxes for ordinary purposes no good reason is perceived for requiring more than the usual majority vote. To apply the unusual requirement of a two-third vote of all the Aldermen elected to the levying of ordinary taxes, the intention to do so should appear clear. Had the intention been that it should apply to the whole section it is believed that intention would have been unmistakably expressed, and that the requirement in this proviso would have been placed in a different part of the section, so as to denote its application to the whole section, and that it would not have been placed where it is, so as to indicate it to be a qualification to the fifth subdivision only of the section.

The further point is made that the ordinance for the tax in question levied 60 cents on the $100 to pay debts; that the only provision for levying a tax to "pay debts" is in this fifth subdivision, and that, at least as respects this part of 60 cents on the $100 of the tax, there should have been a vote for it of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected.

But this fifth subdivision does not relate to levying taxes to pay debts, but only to provide for a sinking fund for the payment of the general or special indebtedness of the city. The general language of the first subdivision of the section, "for general and contingent expenses, or any other expenses not herein otherwise provided for,"

WOULD COVER THE LEVY

of the tax to pay debts.

The Court below, upon the dissolution of the injunction, assessed and decreed against the complainants the sum of $200 damages for solicitor's fees, and this is assigned as error. This seems to us quite too large an allowance to be made here for the service of presenting to the Court, on a motion to dissolve the injunction, the simple question of the construction of this statute; besides, the evidence upon which the allowance was made was not preserved in the record, without which, as this Court has frequently ruled, the decree cannot be supported; and the recital here in the decree, that the finding of the Court was on evidence heard, without showing what facts were proved, was insufficient in this respect, as held in *Albright vs. Smith*, 68 Ill., 181. See *Goodwillie vs. Millimann*, 56 id., 525; *Hamilton vs. Stewart*, 59 id., 331.

The decree of the Circuit Court dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill is affirmed, and that part of the decree assessing damages against the appellants is reversed and the cause remanded.

Decree modified.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE PRESENT DUTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 4.—I wish to thank you,—and doubtless many in silence will do the same,—for the able and appropriate article, "The Present Duty," which appeared in your editorial columns to-day. It is an article of expressed ability, inasmuch as it remarks concisely and thoroughly all of the essentials necessary for the reformation of our degenerated society in general, and of our country in particular, by suggestions which appeal forcibly to individuals, and so have a tendency to influence them towards a decided interest in the welfare of their country, to which, at present, they give scarcely the moiety of a thought.

It is an appropriate article, because it is timely: the day calls for it—calls for wise suggestions as to the conduct and deportment of our people towards each other for the future. We have before us the experience of the past century to aid us in determining what shall be the "morale" of our society in the time to come. For, as we improve the individual so are the masses improved, and, if the value of personal integrity is considered great in the small community in which we associate in business or pleasure, so will the standard of integrity be raised higher and higher in the towns, cities, and States, until ultimately the whole country will feel the good effect of individual improvement.

No doubt, there are many ways for the improvement of the individual; but the great objection to many of them is, that the individual will never discover them himself unaided. To this class in particular—and to others as well—I know of no better way than to place suggestions immediately before their eyes in the columns of their daily paper, for them to read and reflect upon. Yours very truly,

"JOBY B."

HOW TO ECONOMIZE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 5.—If economy is what the Finance Committee are after, the resolutions embodied in their report to the Council last Monday will defeat the very object it sought to accomplish. They should know, as every business man knows, that economy consists as much in having the work done right by competent workmen as by having it done cheaply. Their plan of paying all hands in a department the same wages, and that the minimum, except the chief clerk, treats the incompetents and loafers, and the competent, faithful workers, alike, discourages all emulation—in short, is a plan to continue the same old evil that has been the curse of the City Government, totally ignoring ability, and making political influence or the friendship of some Alderman or outside politician the open sesame to all the emoluments of a "position." That there are men, and boys too, drawing large salaries from the city, whose services would be considered dear at half the price in a mercantile house, is true; that there are more men than are needed in some places is true. But that the faithful, experienced workers who do the bulk of the work, and have to work, in the "green hands" besides, are overpaid is not true, and a comparison of their compensation with that paid by mercantile houses for work of the same degree of importance will show this. If the Aldermen must change the salaries, let them establish graded rates for each department, and let the heads of departments—the only ones competent to judge—be consulted as to who shall receive the larger and who the smaller wages. They are the ones who not only know, by their close association with their subordinates, who are the most competent, but it is to their interest to make a distinction according to the value of the work done; and they would like to do so; but as long as appointments and removals are made by outside politicians without any regard to the requirements of the office, they are powerless, and prefer keeping their mouths shut to running the risk of losing their heads.

Now, Messrs. Aldermen, if you really have the interests of the city at heart, and we believe you have, treat its employes as you would your own. Cut down salaries if you will, but do so with some equity and judgment. Where there is a surplus of men, say to the head of that department, "You must discharge so many men;" leave the selection to him, and depend on it he will not discharge his best ones. You have nowhere more hearty sympathizers in your efforts at retrenchment and reform than among the city employes themselves; but don't insult us by assuming that all, "except the Chief Clerk," are bummers and paupers, and treating us as such.

A CITY EMPLOYE.

LAKE-BLUFF CAMP-MEETING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 5.—I hear of some misapprehension of our purpose in reference to camp-meeting on Sunday. We have arranged with the Company—Northwestern Railway—to run no trains to our grounds on Sunday, and this is taken as an intimation that we do not want people there on that day.

We want all who will be at the pains to come Saturday and remain over till Monday, doing their traveling in week days. We will do our best to accommodate those, and wish to give them a real Sabbath in the country, with the best religious privileges we can arrange, undisturbed by Sunday excursionists.

The true way to know what a camp-meeting is is to go at the beginning, arrange for living there, and stay to the close. No better vacation could be taken, and certainly none so cheap.

A. J. JUTKINS.

FAMINE.

Starvation Along Both Banks of the Savannah River.

Correspondence New York Sun.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 26.—Burke County is one of the richest agricultural sections in this State. It was visited last year by the great drought, and is at present in a sad condition. Numbers of people, white and black, are in distress for the want of food. The wan, haggard faces of those who know not where the next meal will be procured greet the stranger at every turn. In the adjoining counties, Scriven and Effingham, the same state of affairs exists. In Beaufort and Colleton, the counties across the river in South Carolina, great want likewise prevails. In that region the cry for bread has become alarming. Appeals are made daily to the Governor for aid until a crop can be raised. Many families are reduced to a single meal each day, and there are numbers of others who keep from absolute starvation by subsisting on wild fruits, the only food free to the utterly destitute.

The writer visited a number of families at their homes. At the first house lived a widow and her three children. The lady timidly shrank from disclosures of her real condition, but in the course of conversation gave these statements: She had been supporting herself comfortably by her needle, with the assistance of her son, a lad of 10 summers. The people were too poor to give her work this year, and she had just arisen from a long sickness. Some days she ate nothing but a little corn gruel. The children refused this food, but when she could obtain salt, they ate it very willingly. She stated that another widowed lady near by was in the same condition. This friend had seven children, and was thankful when she could get enough corn meal to satisfy their hunger, which was often not the case.

Two miles from this place, the next visit was paid to a colored family, where it was reported two deaths had occurred, one from starvation. An aged woman, a pitiable, famished creature, offered the writer a seat under a shade tree.

"Is it true that a death occurred here from starvation?" she was asked.

The poor woman began to rock back and forth, wiping away the tears with her apron, and seemed not to think of an answer. After a few minutes she said: "Ah! my frien', 'tis a hard ting! a hard ting! My po' chile cry and cry for vituls, and I had nottin', *nottin'*."

"Could none of you work?" I asked.

"Work! Laws, my time was all tek up wid them two. You see my daughter bin sick this free year: She couldn' lift hand nor foot, and Ise all there was to tend her. Well, while I was a nussin' her, fur death was on her, and I knowed it, her poor little boy was starvin'. Sometimes the people gi' me a little, but mos' times I had nottin'. O, me! what did I see but dat little boy cry and die, saying, 'hungry, hungry,' to de las'. My daughter died the day after. Dey is both in one grave, tank de Lord!"

"And do you suffer now for bread?"

"No, not now. It's so little I wants, and I gits dat here and eberywhere since I can leave home. All de hurtin' now is here," and she touched her heart, and began to rock back and forth again.

The third visit was paid to a man whose broad acres promised freedom from the gaunt visitor. I found him both intelligent and communicative. To my surprise, he said frankly that he and his family had suffered much for want of food since last December, at which time the short amount of provisions raised last year gave out. He had lost on his crop $1,200, and with good seasons would have cleared $3,000. Besides these sufferings, the people were sorely afflicted by their creditors, who resorted to legal, but sometimes cruel, means to procure what was no destroyed by drought. Many were tortured beyond endurance by lawsuits, which took away homes and lands, giving no opportunity to raise a crop and pay debts. He compared the cotton-factors to birds of prey, that gained a livelihood by the woes of others.

"Is this suffering general?" I asked.

"Yes, the storekeepers excepted, and, perhaps, ten farmers in the county. But there is a class of people who conceal their necessities. Now, there are the M.'s and A.'s, friends of mine, who have been without bread for weeks, living on vegetables, without meat. Why, they would suffer twice as much before they would let it be known outside of a little circle."

"What classes suffer most?"

"The utterly destitute are those whites and negroes who depend upon chance or daily labor for a living. These cannot find relief at the stores in long credit as regular croppers or landowners often do, and therefore must steal. A number of these people are thriftless and vicious, and really prefer to gain a living by thefts. They think the general want gives them a license to commit highway robberies, to break into houses, and to steal in any way that opportunity may offer. The late terrible murders in this county and over the river in Georgia are due in almost every instance to this famine-bred disposition to plunder. Look at my case; I was well provided with sheep, hogs, and cattle six months ago; now you see the few yonder I keep under my eye in pens, where I must go to the extra trouble of feeding them by hand. These roving thieves have destroyed the best of my stock, besides robbing me in every other way. After all, I believe the chief sufferers are those who work hardest and save most; and these are the class who receive none of the charity that mistaken people are sending to us."

"Is not this charity timely and acceptable?"

If it could be wisely bestowed, certainly, but those who bring on so much of the distress will gain most by it. The proud, sensitive ladies, and even a certain class of men, will endure greater suffering still before they will see their names hawked about as the recipients of aid, in common with known thieves and plunderers. Now, sir, if you are what I take you be, a newspaper man, just write that our Governor must station a good detective in each neighborhood, so these thieves and murderers can go to the place they deserve, and then the rest of us can work in peace and plenty. This is a great country for easy living; we can make crops all the year, and a disastrous drought is rare.

Near Hardeeville, Bluffton, and Grahamville, S. C., I found the most distressing destitution. Numbers of families, of all classes and colors, are suffering severely from want of food. The aid that is coming in so slowly may be too late to save some of the half-famished creatures whom the writer, in a day's travel, saw and talked with.

Mr. J. Otey Reed, who lives at Georges, on or near the South Carolina Railroad, in Colleton County, writes:

GEORGE'S, S. C., June 26, 1876.—From partial reports that I have received from sub-committees, I think that it is within bounds to say that there are at least one hundred families in this parish wholly or in part dependent for food upon the charity of others. There are many more that are very nearly in the same category; and there are not many so much better off as to be able to help them. They are mostly of the class of small farmers—whose crops were utterly lost by drought last year. Merchants and others here have done, and are doing, what they can to relieve them; but the relief afforded is inadequate, and I have this morning received applications for relief, and had my attention called to cases sorely needing it, but which I was unable to afford. We need corn, bacon, or money. I am instructed by the meeting of citizens held at Walterboro to solicit subscriptions "from the well-disposed everywhere." Yours very truly,

J. OTEY REED.

The Heart of Napoleon.

The very interesting series of articles entitled "Napoleon at St. Helena," by one of the Emperor's attendants, which have been appearing in the *St. James' Magazine*, have now come to an end with the death of the Emperor. Francis Stewart, the narrator, gives a curious account of a scene which took place at the funeral of Napoleon. "I had in my hands Napoleon's heart, which he desired Marshal Bertrand to have embalmed, placed in a silver vase, and sent to his son, Napoleon II. The heart was unusually large, and very fat; and before it was soldered up all of the French servants, by their own request, saw it, some of them kissed it, and falling on their knees offered up a prayer. I, wishing to do as they did, fell on my knees too, which seemed to gratify them, but of course, as I did not understand what they were praying for, I said no prayer, neither had I sufficient 'stomach' to kiss the heart, although Napoleon had been a kind master and a benevolent friend to me. Sir Thomas Reade and Sir Hudson Lowe having seen me on my knees, the latter said when I came out, 'So, Mr. Stewart, you have been praying too; I did not know you were a Papist.' Sir Thomas Reade said, with a sneer, 'Have you been praying to the devil to take his heart, as well as his body?' 'No, Sir,' I replied, 'there will be no occasion for any praying to the devil to take your body and heart, because he has had them ever since I knew you!'" Such conduct as this on the part of English officials towards a dead enemy certainly well merited the sharp reply of Stewart, and seems to justify the intense feeling against the guardians of Napoleon which is experienced by Frenchmen. The story is a most extraordinary one, and deserves investigation.—*Examiner.*

Dom Pedro and a Blind Mute.

When Dom Pedro was in Newport he requested the blind mute, Oliver Caswell, of Conanicut Island, to visit him, which he did. Mr. Caswell, who is a brother of the New York druggist of that name, was born deaf, dumb, and blind, but, like Laura Bridgman, his other faculties have been educated to a marvelous degree, and he can earn his own living. He does his share of the labor of the household, and is quick to understand information of any kind if it is conveyed to him by touch. Dom Pedro was greatly interested in him, and at parting filled one of the beautiful little baskets which Mr. Caswell had brought as a specimen of his handiwork with gold.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOLN Park; 10 rooms, in good order; all conveniences; low rent. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. 8-room, white stone front house; elegant location; rent $50 per month; lease runs till May 1, 1877; furniture nearly new; cost $1,000; will be sold for $600 cash; a bargain. Call at 127 Loomis-st., or Room 2, 190 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH, A LARGE, NEW frame house, 30 Harvard-st., near Campbell-av.; $10 per month will rent a new brick store on Ogden-av., south of Taylor-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND TWO lines of cars, new 2-story and basement brick with every convenience; every way desirable; reasonable terms. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front, gas fixtures and furnace; 22 Langley-av.; $40; 2-story and brick basement; 72 Twenty-second-st.; $35. JOHN W. MARSH, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1241 INDIANA-AV.—WITH BARN, $32.50; 903 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, $60; 922 Michigan-av., 12 rooms, $40; 899 Wabash-av., 16 rooms, $83.33; 903 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, $50. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 124 Throop-st.; also, rooms adjoining. Inquire of MacLEOD, 294 West Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HIGHWOOD AND HIGHLAND Park, some desirable places have built for sale, feeling satisfied that families trying them will want to purchase: will give rent free to any good families for summer. Just the place for tired mothers and little children. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 47 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD—VERY FINE FURnished cottage, 6 rooms and large cellar, gas and all conveniences. Desire to sell furniture, which is all new. Apply or address H., 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR VAN BUREN, nice suite of rooms, with water, gas, closets, etc. Splendid chance for a young couple or small family, who are tired of boarding and want to go keeping house; will rent very cheap. Call on J. S. LOWRY, 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, LARGE, PLEASant, and neatly furnished; favorable terms to permanent party. Northeast corner Harrison and Green-sts.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, $10 per month; best location in the city. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—264 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE of parlors, convenient for boarding or housekeeping, on the Lake-Front and near business.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, prices reasonable, at 171 Fifth-av., corner Monroe-st.

TO RENT—2 SUITES, 5 ROOMS EACH, ON TWENty-second-st., near Michigan-av. HENRY WOOD, 81 and 83 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS AND wife or gents, at $2.50 to $5 per week. New marble front, 416 South State-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS FURnished and unfurnished: bath with each room; building formerly KINSLEY'S restaurant 136 Madison-st. Inquire on second floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark-st. Apply Room 30.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, 2-STORY AND BASEment, on Market-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts. Apply to ROBERT REID, 50 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 137 MICHIGAN-ST.; LIGHT and dry; suitable for small manufacturing business.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING tenant, good house of 8 to 10 rooms in good neighborhood; must be cheap. Address I 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house, South Side preferred, by a small, genteel family of adults; pay rent in board, with privilege of keeping a few other boarders; good references. Address K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR FLAT of 5 to 7 rooms on South Side, in good location; three adults. J. GOW, 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 7 ROOM COTTAGE, West Side, south of Madison-st., in good locality and cheap rent, to good tenant. Address E, Room 58 Major Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

AUCTION SALES—OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE W. H. Wilson, an elegant side-bar top-buggy, and one open phaeton, and two good first-class road mares, and an excellent family horse, all warranted in every way; to be sold together or separate, and trial of three days given of either; will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at private barn, 19 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON AND SEVERAL fine second-hand buggies of my own make. Garden City Carriage Works, 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Brien.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE PONY-BUILD, WEIGHS 950, suitable for ladies' or children's use, with top phaeton, together or separate; would take payment for fine gold watch or buggy. 193 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH FAMILY HORSE; good under saddle, and accustomed to being driven by a lady. Would take a good brood mare in exchange. 188 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF HORSES—CAME IN yesterday and must be sold as owner must return home. Among them are three span heavy mares, suitable for farm use. Very low for cash. A. H. SANBORN, agent, near corner Harmon-court and Victoria-av.

MUST BE SOLD—TWO GOOD TOP BUGGIES, ONE two-seated family buggy, a nice rockaway, and several sets of harness. Come, make me an offer. 1159 West Madison-st.

TROTTERS AT AUCTION — ON WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876, at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st., we will sell 10 of the finest trotting horses ever offered at auction in the West, by order of Col. W. S. Tough, of Leavenworth, Kan., former owner of Smuggler, Joe Greene, and other famous trotters, varying in speed from 2:30 to 2:40. Stock can be seen at Dexter Park for a few days, afterwards at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st. Full description and pedigree will be published in a few days.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXCHANGE for clear lots and cash. Call or address JOHN, 114 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO HIRE NICE SINGLE OR DOUBLE delivery rig for summer light work. 523 Park-av.

WANTED—A HORSE, MUST BE YOUNG, SOUND and cheap for cash. Call at 152 West Harrison-st.

1 CAR LOAD HORSES FOR SALE, TWO TEAMS of heavy grays, one single gray, two nice bay mares for business or light work, one heavy team sorrels, one stud horse; good steppers; must be sold for cash cheap, at 672 West Madison-st. Call to-day.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $75 TO $100 IN A light manufacturing business; article staple and profits large. Call at 16 South Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, TO JOIN ME in buying a business I have investigated; will pay largely. L 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, TO extend an established wholesale, very lucrative, manufacturing business. Large sales; moderate capital wanted. Address C 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL TINner with good tools and machines and small capital stock would like to form a partnership with good party in country town. Address GEO. H. BASCOMB, Post-Office, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—AN OLD ESTABLISHED house desires to increase their capital $15,000. For particulars address JUDGE BLACKMAN, Room 31 Tribune Building.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN MANUfacturing that will pay 75 per cent clear; none those having capital and answering in real name need apply. Address I 51, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—640 AND 642 WEST Madison-st. Inquire of D. H. SMALL, 96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS A BARGAIN FOR YOU—New octagon stone-front house, 10 rooms; gas fixtures and furnace, with all modern improvements; $5,500; only 1 mile from the Court-House. J. W. SMITH, 125 Clark-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—THE EQUITY IN 50X180 FEET ON Vernon-av., near Thirty-first-st.; have paid $3,000; will sell for $500. OWNER, 1430 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TWO-story house and lot, corner Harrison-st. and Cicero-court. Price, $1,350, on easy terms. Apply on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly for balance; also new 2-story 13-room house and two lots at Park Ridge; $1,500; only $300 down, and $20 monthly; a good piano will be taken on one of the above places. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20, 40, OR 80 ACRES valuable land adjoining new station on I. C. R. R. and One Hundred and Fourth-st. J. TYLER, Room 8, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS; CAPITAL REquired $450; reason for selling owner going to Europe. Call at 125 North Union-st.

A CLEAN PROFITABLE CASH BUSINESS FOR sale, on account of owners health (South Side), will take part real estate. S. W. HULL, 177 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

A LAUNDRY, DOING A BUSINESS OF $160 PER week, for sale. Also several other business chances. Call at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS—GOOD WILL, stock, and fixtures can be bought for about $3,000; half cash, balance secured. For particulars address C 85, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. FOR INFORMATION as to where located, price, and business, address MERCHANT, Box 451 Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR BUSINESS—The entire stock and business of the late E. Stair, 245 Superior-st., Cleveland, O., consisting of a full line of goods kept in a first-class hat, cap, and fur store, with fixtures, for sale on liberal terms. Business of 30 years' standing. For particulars address C. S. RANSOM, Administrator, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—COFFEE-HOUSE AND FANCY BAKery, well located, in nice running order, and now doing a business of $50 per day. For particulars address C 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHING OUTfit, consisting of a nearly new Hughes & Kimber steam press, hand presses, steel plate press, colors, paper, card stock, etc., etc.; no competition; a fine chance for a practical man. Address S. G. COLLINS, Denver, Col.

FOR SALE—A FINE LIVERY-STABLE, WITH good stock of horses, carriages, buggies, etc., now doing a paying business. LARKIN & STONE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, THE BEST FAMily hotel in the city, situated on the corner of the best business street. The reason for selling is sickness. It will be sold decidedly cheap if taken immediately. Address M 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN THE MANUFACture of a staple article of large demand; large profits; a monopoly; wholesale trade established; a good man with $1,000 to $3,000 wanted. Address C 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET ON WEST MADISON-st., doing a large cash business, on account of leaving the city. Must be sold by July 10 for cash. Address C 68, Tribune office.

GOOD REAL ESTATE AND SOME CASH BUYS A State right for the metallic grave-covering; no humbug. A big business is done in this beautiful article wherever sold. Address or call at Room 6, 133 East Madison-st.

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE—IN A SPLENDID grain country, but a short distance from Chicago; great chance for some Chicago commission house, or any person desiring to engage in the grain and coal business. Address C 8, Tribune office.

TO AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MAKERS—I will license for Western territory, and furnish patterns to parties desirous to make and sell the Champion Grain Drill; it has been manufactured successfully for six years at the East, and has the best record at Centennial trial. CHAS. F. JOHNSON, JR., Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO FURNISH A small amount of money to act as Treasurer for an organized dramatic company with a popular star. Address H 11, Tribune office.

$325 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF grocery and bakery; suitable place for any party who wants a paying business. 108 East Twelfth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT nicely-furnished rooms to rent, with board. References required.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—THREE PLEASANT furnished front rooms, en suite or single, with board.

311 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. Rooms with board $4 to $7 per week.

463 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—ELEGANT furnished front rooms, with alcove, for gent and wife, with board.

832 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW NICELY FURnished rooms to rent with board.

West Side.

18 OGDEN-AV.—OPPOSITE UNION PARK—(New marble block), fourth house south of Randolph-st. Good board, and as fine rooms as can be found in the city, furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms, from $6 to $7 per week. References exchanged.

353 WARREN-AV.—A PLEASANT, WELL-furnished front room, with good board, to a social couple; $12. Adjoining room, if needed.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Room with board, $1.50 to $2 per day, $6 to $8 per week.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, etc., at GOLDSMID'S loan and bullion office, 99 East Madison-st. Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver, gold dust, and valuables of every description.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—BALANCE DUE ON A JUDGMENT against Wm. B. Rogers. Address K 1, Tribune.

LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, pianos, chattels, and other collaterals. WILKESON, Rooms 39 and 40 156 East Washington-st.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 133 LaSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT 10 PER CENT INTEREST on all goods stored with us. Safe and responsible storage company. 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARDS AT lowest current rates on improved real-estate security. SAMUEL GEHR, mortgage loans, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS, 8 PER CENT. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS, upon improved city property, at 8 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

$500. $800, $1,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO suit to loan at current rates on real estate security. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$3,000 CASH WANTED TO MAKE A TURN, and on which you can realize $50,000 and handle your own money. No agents. Address C 78, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE, and Upright pianos—30 years established; 75 first premiums; 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallett, Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any piano made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallett, Davis & Co.'s uprights supreme and unrivaled. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

We have now in store the largest assortment of pianos and organs ever brought to the West, for sale or to rent; also second-hand pianos, $50, $100, $125, $150. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN CHICAGO TO EXchange for a farm or Iowa land. Address JAMES THAXTER, Kewanee, Henry County, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—9 LOTS CLEAR, NEAR CORNER Thirty-seventh-st. and Stewart-av., for good business lot, or cheap store and lot. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PAYING CENTRAL BUSIness property in Aurora, Joliet, or Elgin, a few houses and lots and some vacant lots on West Side in choice neighborhood, within one block of street-cars. Address 242 South Leavitt-st.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount at lowest rates.

WEST SIDE STORAGE, AUCTION AND COMmission House, Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st; largest warehouse in the city. Merchants, manufacturers, and others needing money for a short time on merchandise or household goods can get the funds at 10 per cent per annum, and storage charges lowest in the city.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS, ASSORTMENT THE LARGEST AND finest in the city. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, at GEORGE P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 208 WEST Madison-st. Singer machines sold, rented, and exchanged, and work given.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEAM STONE CUTTER BUT LITTLE used, and as good as new. Address F. D. HUGHES, JR., Assignee, P. O. Box 712, Green Bay, Wis.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE, bar-fixtures, including ice-boxes, etc. Apply at 177 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NORTH SIDE CITY LIMITS CAR about 10:30 Tuesday evening lady who got off at Indiana-st., and who was given seat in car by gent. Please address C 58, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MORRIS WAS NEAR, "T." I WILL be alone. As ever I do.

INSTRUCTION.

VOCAL CULTURE—THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLlege, 493 Wabash-av., has arranged to give first-class instruction in elocution during the summer term, commencing next Monday. Extra advantages are offered. Classes for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Special rates for the summer. In charge of Prof. ROBY, an experienced teacher and public reader.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK AS COUNTER hand, one who understands the business thoroughly and speaks German. Apply at 586 South State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the retail grocery business; one that can come well recommended. Address K 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—15 BRICKLAYERS at packing-house of G. W. HIGGINS & CO., Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—TWO SHUTTER-MAKERS TO TAKE A job by the piece. Call, ready to start, at 161 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH EARLY this morning at 612 West Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED) A situation as coachman, thoroughly understands his business, and is strictly temperate. Address C. W., 83 Twelfth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS, Ohio and Missouri; free fare; 20 farms hands. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; LEAVE to-day; low fare. Also farm hands; highest wages paid. E. G. HAIGHT, 260 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 10 farm hands to leave to-day. Good wages and free fare. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa and Michigan; $1.50 per day; 50 teams $3.50 per day; 7 months' work; one dining-room girl; all free fare. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, 10 BARKpeelers, 5 farm hands; free fare; go to-day. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE authentic and complete "Life of Gen. Hayes," our next President, by Col. R. H. Conwell. Now is the opportunity; the people are ready for it. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN in the United States, to control the sale of the best summer selling article ever offered. "Success sure." J. T. EMORY & CO., 84 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE SMART SALESMEN TO SELL the best summer selling article ever offered. Men with fair ability make from $10 to $15 per day. 84 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET-SALESmen to sell the new glass-cutter and can-opener combined, the magic plaiter, post-boxes, and other fast selling articles; $5 to $12 a day. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 A month selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States; we guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOLD—LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND sell to the grocery trade in every State in the United States a new invention; exclusive territory given; sample by mail, 20 cents. Call or address 75 East Madison-st., Room 54. Take elevator.

WANTED—TO-DAY—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH $100 ready cash; good opening, hard times notwithstanding. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 19.

WANTED—$5 A DAY—THREE GOOD MEN TO canvass. Call from 2 to 3 o'clock to-day. 220 West Madison-st., Room 38.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents; great inducements to the right men. SARGENT & JUDD, Room 7, 181 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SOBER YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horses, and must be willing to work about the house. Apply at office, west end Polk-st. bridge.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO SELL TINWARE. Only a person well acquainted with the goods need answer. Address B 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN AN OFFICE ABOUT 15; one that is quick at figures; must reside with his parents, and come well recommended. Apply at the northeast corner of Chicago-av. and North LaSalle-st., at 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—GOOD MEN OR LADIES AS AGENTS, $40 per week. 137 Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery. Apply at Art Gallery, No. 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 SMART AGENTS, MALE AND female, to introduce Jackson's Mexican Fire, the "Boss Headache Cure." Apply from 9 to 10 a. m., No. 6 North Clark-st., in coal office. H. M. JACKSON.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE MAN OF GOOD ADdress can secure a business that will yield $125 per month by calling upon Pictorial Printing Company, Nos. 1 to 9 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL—GERMAN OR Swede perferred. Call at once at 632 West Washington-st., southwest corner of Lincoln.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK—GERMAN or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at northeast corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 660 Fulton-st. Reference Required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of 5 (3 children and 2 adults); a short distance from the city; can't afford to pay more than $3 a week; a neat, tidy girl that can make the most of a little will help to make a home pleasant. Address A 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron; reference required. 142 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German preferred. Apply at 758 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; Swede or German preferred. Apply at 202 Centre-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a family of four. 357 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private family. 1109 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 433 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; MUST BE a good cook and laundress, at 52 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 1132 INDIANA-AV., A YOUNG girl for second work; German preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; middle-aged woman preferred; references required. Apply at the Delevan House, 143 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL; GENeral housework; private family. 359 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—AT 919 WABASH-AV., A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply, with references, at No. 11 Centre-av., between 10 and 11 a.m. No Irish.

WANTED—NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework. 226 Ogden-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RELIAble and competent woman to cook, wash, and iron and take general charge of housekeeping department; also, one to do chamber work, take care of three children, and help in dining-room on wash and ironing days. Address, stating terms, G, Drawer 10, Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL AS cook in a private family. Call at 38 Park-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL COMpetent and willing to do the general housework of a private family. 62 Union Park-place.

WANTED A GERMAN GIRL, WITH GOOD REFerences, for general housework at 119 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND general housework at Evanston. Apply at 158 Clark-st., or corner Greenwood and Chicago-avs., Evanston.

WANTED—LAUNDRY, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND servant girls at Atlantic Hotel. Apply at the office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 453 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT THE WEST-Side Bakery and Coffee-House, 95 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE SCANDINAVIAN or German girl, for general housework, at 1245 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 1063 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 404 West Randolph-st., with reference.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. Apply at 574 West Washington-st. No Irish.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, AT NO. 12 Depuyster-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Good reference required. Apply at once to A. J. UNNA, 423 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; APPLY IMMEDIately. 25 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL. 227 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian cook. Apply to-day at basement 265 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A SMART AND THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl to do general work in a private boarding-house. Apply to JAMES KERWIN, Ninety-second-st., near Harbor-av., Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Nurses.

WANTED—GIRL MIND BABY AND ASSIST IN housework. Call at 124 North Wood-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE GIRL TO CARE OF baby. Protestant preferred. Apply between 9 and 2 at 1142 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT 816 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., A laundress to work by the day one-half of each week.

WANTED—AT THE GAULT HOUSE A FIRST-class laundry woman. Call at 8 a. m. Thursday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS POLISHER IN A laundry; good wages given. Apply at Kuhn's European Hotel, Dearborn-st., between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the cheapest and best manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogues and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 76 Jackson-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OF CLOTHING, CARpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BIGGEST THING out,—the Magic Compound. When mixed with any ink, copies without press, brush, or water, and in any copying-book. Send stamp for circular. 149 Monroe-st., Room 2.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—SOME CARPETS; MUST BE GOOD and cheap. Address K 51, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or bookkeeper in small business, or clerk; had four years' experience. Address GREGG, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant bookkeeper. Address I 71, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MACHINist and diemaker, one who can fill the place of a foreman, is looking for a steady place. Apply at 68 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GARdener, single; understands green-house, etc. Address E. GILL, 2030 Lancaster-av., Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter; can command large trade. Address B 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-painter wants a job as janitor; will do all your painting and calcimining; also capable of general repairs. Will [illegible]. Address H 1, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; sober, industrious, and willing; first-class city reference. Address A 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN honest, reliable man, as reference given. [illegible] please investigate. Address B 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman in private family, 4 years with last employer; good reference given. Address or call at 505 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN (GERman) as coachman, understands thoroughly the care of horses and carriages, is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address G 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman. Very best reference given. Inquire of B. LANE, 177 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN thoroughly posted on commercial affairs, a position where ability will be appreciated; best of references. B 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR SOME good wholesale house in this city on commission, salary or both, through Missouri, Kansas, or Colorado, by one acquainted with the trade; prefer drugs, druggists sundries, soaps or stationery. Would accept [illegible] real estate in Kansas or Missouri for stock goods; good reference. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE, city or country; prefers the country, however. Call at MRS. BALSAM'S, 74 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TEA TRADE—GENTLEman wants appointment, traveler, taster, or salesman; understands it thoroughly; salary, commission, or both. Address B 88 Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WOMan as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family. Call for two days at 25 Bowery-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED girls; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work; good references. Call at 1375 South Dearborn-st. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, WILLING and competent German girl for second work in a nice private family; good references. Call at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMily by a first-class girl to cook, wash, and iron; can give best of references. Call at 13 East Erie-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Please call at 32 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond or general housework. Call at 651 Wabash-av., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at 1071 Arnold-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl to do second work; 3 years' references. Call at 1375 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework; references given. Will be at 486 West Indiana-st. during the week, down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a family of 3 or 4 persons. Call at 183 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work in a private family. Call at 400 South May-st. References if required.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or do general housework. Good references. Call for two days at 231 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL; first-class cook and laundress; city or country; references. 60 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl or to do general house work in a private family. Good references required. Call at 975 State-st., near Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL AND waiter on table, or ironer in a laundry, or as housekeeper in a private family, by an experienced girl. Call at 67 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family. Good references. Call at 97 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish woman, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, or do general housework in a small family. Call for 2 days at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chamber-maid or dining-room girl. Good references. Call at 31 Fourth-av. (up-stairs).

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family, to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Call at 400 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS as cook and second girl. Good references. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework. Address M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other to do second work or to take care of children; no objections to country. Address 336 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do sewing, second work, or take care of children, the other to do dining-room or second work in a hotel. Call for two days at 35 O'Brien-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED woman to do general housework in a private family. Call at 119 West Adams-st., corner Desplaines.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress or to sew by the day. Please call or address M A M, 191 West Jackson-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN as wet nurse. Apply at 614 Reuben-st., near Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON to take care of an infant or young children; would assist in light household work; good reference. Address C M, 77 South Morgan-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A first-class Scotch laundress. Call at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to cook or general housework. Good references. Call or address 197 Curtis-st., up-stairs; call Thursday.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side.—Mrs. A. BALKAM will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 East Adams-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help, of all nationalities, can be suited at Mrs. LAPHISH'S, 365 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FURNISHed at short notice at Mrs. B. WANG'S Scandinavian Employment Office, 104 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. BAKER'S RELIAble female employment offices for city and country. 416 Wabash-av., and 197 Clark-st.; near Randolph, in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ANY ONE WHO WISHES female help for any nation can get by order supplied. 129 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation at second work in a private family. References if required. 1075 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, iron, and do general housework in a small private family. Call at 149 Eighteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a boarding-house or to cook in private family. Please call at 149 Eighteenth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY RELIABLE girl, to do second work or general housework; can be seen at 262 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN (COLORed) with a little girl as good cook, washer and ironer. References given. Inquire at 1534 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A THOROUGH GOOD cook and laundress, and first-class coachman, with unexceptionable references. Address H 80, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A FEW DOLLARS AND RAILROAD tickets. Owner apply to R. PALMER, at R. G. Dun & Co.'s, 104 State-st.

FOUND—LARGE BAY MARE, HARNESS, AND buggy. G. CLARK, 383 Third-av.

LOST—RETURN BAY HORSE, 12 YEARS OLD, hollow back, gray hairs in [illegible] square-box top-buggy, painted black, with light stripe, to 188 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

LOST—WHILE GOING FROM RANDOLPH AND Clinton to Halsted and Madison-sts., a pocketbook containing $40 cash and valuable papers. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to 57 West Randolph-st.

LOST—A RING WITH THE INSCRIPTION "NOTHer, Jan. 16, 1870." [illegible] leaving it at No. 2 North State-st. W. G. EABLE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 27, from 395 West [illegible] chains around the [illegible] rewarded by returning [illegible]. FITZGERALD.

STRAYED FROM THE UNION STOCK YARDS, June 26, a small [illegible] der, six years old, [illegible] glass eye. A liberal reward will be paid for return of [illegible] J. C. BONE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM IRVING PARK, July 3, were [illegible] Jefferson toll gate [illegible] is kinked, had a [illegible] lean, has a scar [illegible] the saddle lays [illegible] turned to owner [illegible] J. B. HEPP, 87 West Chicago-av.

$5 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR the return of [illegible] St. John's place, [illegible]

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON for the return of [illegible] the corner of South [illegible] day. Not a single question asked.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SET OF CHAMBERS' CYclopedia, [illegible] Encyclopedia [illegible] M 3, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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The Republican party has now placed its national ticket and platform before the people. The ensuing Presidential canvass will be one of the most exciting and important that has ever occurred in this country. Every man should be furnished with full and correct political information. In order to supply this need, the publishers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will print a campaign edition, commencing immediately, and continuing until after the Presidential election in November, 1876, at the following exceedingly low rates, postage paid:

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Bad Dickey."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Two Orphans."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Aimee Opera-Bouffe Troupe. "La Jolie Parfumeuse."

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon: "Black-Eyed Susan" and "The Rough Diamond." Evening: "The Seven Sisters."

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 89½.

It has been decided by the Finance Committee and the Comptroller to place the new popular loan on the market at once. It will be offered in the shape of $1,000,000 of time revenue warrants, of denominations not less than $500, payable in one year, and drawing 8 per cent interest.

An erroneous impression seems to prevail to some extent among tax-payers—viz.: that the decision of the Supreme Court on "Bill 300" affects also the taxes of 1875. This is a mistake. The tax of 1875 was levied under the general law, and not under "Bill 300," and there is no question as to the legality of the levy. The prompt payment of the tax will save trouble to all concerned.

PINCHBACK ought to be a happy man, and to thank fortune for the liberality with which the average legislator votes away the public money. He could not be United States Senator from Louisiana, but he could get $20,000 worth of consolation, that being the sum which the Senate decided was about the right thing to do for a man who it had decided was never lawfully elected.

Arrangements are practically completed for the grand HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting to be held next Saturday evening. Among the speakers announced are Col. BOB INGERSOLL, Gov. CULLOM, and Senators LOGAN and OGLESBY. It will be the first great demonstration in the Northwest, and, if the weather permits, it will be a fitting inauguration of the campaign.

Ex-Secretary BRISTOW has been summoned as a witness before the House Judiciary Committee, the expectation being that he will disclose what has passed between himself and the President concerning the whisky-fraud prosecutions. In this the Democrats will probably be disappointed, as it is believed Mr. BRISTOW will refuse to reveal Cabinet secrets, basing his refusal on the ground that these are communications of the highest privilege, and as such cannot be extorted by the Committee—a position that is undoubtedly correct.

The Centennial Fourth was exceptionally free from the accidents and casualties which usually form a part of the day's celebration, but what it lacked in mishaps resulting from ordinary carelessness and folly was furnished in fearful proportions by the havoc created by the elements. By the sudden rise of water in Catfish Creek the little Town of Rockdale, near Dubuque, was almost literally swept out of existence, and thirty-nine persons perished in the terrible flood. A severe tornado visitation fell to the lot of the people in other parts of Iowa the same night, killing and wounding several persons, and destroying a large amount of property.

The fifth of the twelve appropriation bills to be passed by Congress, the Post-Office bill, was passed by the House yesterday. Messrs. HOLMAN and RANDALL, who had been among the most obstinate and persistent opponents of any and all concession, evidently concluded that the interests of the party were not likely to be advanced by further attempts to cripple the postal service, for they were found wanting in their firm devotion to the principles of "retrenchment and reform" which is expected of Bourbon leaders. They joined the Republicans and the more reasonable and prudent of the majority in passing the bill, which appropriates $3,000,000 less than last year.

Mr. HENDRICKS, it is said, will devote all his energies to the work of securing the repeal of the Resumption act. This, it is alleged, is the necessary preliminary to his acceptance of the St. Louis nomination. There seems to be considerable doubt whether even the Confederate House has the requisite strength wherewith to do its share in the work of repeal, and in the present condition of legislation the chances are largely against the soft-money men having the opportunity to get a square vote on their pet measure. But then Mr. HENDRICKS need be in no hurry about accepting the empty honor thrust upon him by the St. Louis gathering. He will feel far less humiliation in November next, when the "Reform" ticket is buried out of sight, if he shall then know that the popular voice has a general rather than a personal application.

The Chicago produce markets were generally less active and easier yesterday, except in corn. Mess pork closed 12½c per brl lower, at $19.35@19.40 for July, and $19.50 for August. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $11.27½ cash, and $11.37½@11.40 for August. Meats were steady at 8c for boxed shoulders, 10½c for do short ribs, and 10⅞c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were unchanged, at $1.10½ per gallon. Flour was in moderate demand. Wheat closed ⅜c lower, at $1.03⅜ for July and $1.05⅜ for August. Corn closed 1⅛c higher, at 47⅞c for July and 48⅛c for August. Oats closed a shade firmer, at 30c cash and 29⅞c for August. Rye was dull at 67c. Barley was unchanged at 57c cash, and nominally 75@80c for September. Hogs were in short supply, and, under a good demand, prices advanced 20@25c per 100 lbs, selling at $6.25@6.65 for poor to extra. Cattle were active, at 20@25c advance, with sales at $2.95@5.20. There were no receipts of sheep. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 1,608,058 bu wheat, 858,879 bu corn, 338,027 bu oats, 60,718 bu rye, and 328,703 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Accounts are received by way of Stillwater, Mont., of a terrible defeat suffered by the troops under the command of Gen. CUSTER. On the 25th of June an attack was made by Gen. CUSTER with five companies of cavalry upon a Sioux village of about 4,000 warriors, and the attacking party was absolutely annihilated, Gen. CUSTER, his two brothers, his nephew, and brother-in-law being killed. Not a man belonging to the five companies escaped, the killed numbering three hundred and fifteen. Major RENO's detachment of seven companies narrowly escaped the same fate, as the Indians surrounded them in the hills for an entire day, and were only driven off by the timely arrival of GIBBONS' command. United States arms and ammunition in the hands of the Sioux did the fearful work, and the advantages of the peace policy have been once more illustrated in a startling manner.

The collective PAUL PRY, so prominently and persistently personated by the Confederate majority in the National House of Representatives, has at last intruded where he is likely to make much trouble for the PRY family at large. This inquisitive individual recently sent an inquiry to the Interior Department (at the same time having no desire to intrude), the purpose being to learn what, if any, irregularities have been detected in that department of late years, in order to have the proper data to assist him in the great work of "reform" upon which he has entered. The inquiry has brought out facts and figures which tell very badly for ante-Rebellion Democratic Secretaries of the Interior Department. The sympathy of those Cabinet officers with the ultimate end and aim of the secession element is amply shown by the piles of worthless bonds, representing over $4,500,000, accepted from Southern sources, which are now bad property, even as old paper, and which were never worth more than ten cents on the dollar. It is hardly necessary to add that the facts and figures given to the House by Mr. CHANDLER will form no part of the Democratic campaign literature.

TILDEN AS A REFORMER.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Governor of New York by the grace of fraud and midnight plotting and corrupt use of money, is set forth by the Democracy as the Reform candidate for President. As the apostle of reform, his record as a reformer should be above suspicion. What is his record?

The official documents are in existence to show that in 1868, when GRANT was cheated out of the electoral vote of New York by a system of fraud and ballot-box stuffing that has never been paralleled in the political history of this country, TILDEN was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and was associated with TWEED, who helped to do the stuffing. It will be furthermore remembered that in that year the Democrats carried their State ticket, elected the majority of the Legislature, and counted SEYMOUR in by 10,000 majority, although it was proven subsequently by the Congressional investigation that Gen. GRANT had a clear majority of 20,000, and the Republican State ticket received a majority of the legal votes cast. TILDEN, as we have said, was the Chairman of TWEED's Committee. In order to stuff the ballot-boxes intelligently, it was necessary for the conspirators to know how many fraudulent votes were necessary to overcome the Republican majorities, at 12 o'clock on the night of the election. For the purpose of ascertaining this, the following private circular was sent out by TILDEN, the professional "Reformer":

> [Private and strictly confidential.]
>
> ROOMS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, Oct. 27, 1868.—MY DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person, in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) to telegraph to WILLIAM M. TWEED, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegraph be as follows:
>
> This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of (number); or this one, if sufficiently certain: This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ——.
>
> *There is, of course, an important object to be attained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting.* Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in the telegraphic communications over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count. Very truly, yours, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

Mr. TILDEN, when he sent this circular, knew that TWEED was a thief and a ballot-box stuffer. He was his adviser and agent,—in fact, his right bower. He knew that "the expenses duly arranged for at this end" were to come out of the Ring to which he belonged and of which TWEED was Boss. He knew well enough that these "private and strictly confidential" midnight dispatches were for a corrupt and unlawful purpose, and, knowing all this, he lent himself to the corrupt and rascally business, and the infamous fraud was perpetrated. One year afterwards, when the full extent of these scoundrelisms became known, HORACE GREELEY addressed an open letter to TILDEN, in which he accused him to his face of complicity in this wholesale ballot-box stuffing. He boldly told him: "On the principle that the receiver is as bad as the thief, you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were TWEED, O'BRIEN, or OAKEY HALL." We quote an extract from Mr. GREELEY's indignant impeachment of TILDEN, which shows how he and his gang increased the vote in New York City:

> And though our city has largely increased its population, the lower wards were quite as populous then (1840) as they are to-day, several of them more so. . . . . Now, look at the vote of four of these wards in 1840 and 1868, respectively:

	President, 1840.		Governor, 1868.	
	Harrison.	Van Buren.	Republican.	Democrat.
Four wards.	4,793	5,521	2,840	20,283

> VAN BUREN's majority, 726; HOFFMAN's majority, 17,443.
>
> Mr. TILDEN, you know what this contrast attests. Right well do you comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportions. There are not 12,000 legal voters living in those wards to-day, though they gave HOFFMAN 17,443 majority.

TILDEN never met these charges, never denied them, never refuted them. They stand against him to-day as they stood when Mr. GREELEY made them. They stick to him like the poisoned shirt of NESSUS. His own private and strictly confidential letter, coupled with the results of the Congressional investigation, accuse him of crimes sufficient to send some men to the Penitentiary. He helped to steal the State and elect HOFFMAN in 1868 by gross fraud. He was elected himself in 1874 by slippery work, secret circulars, midnight plottings, cheating, and swindling. It is a public matter that money was freely spent in St. Louis to buy his nomination for President, and now his friends openly boast of the two millions of money which he will spend to secure his election. He has never washed his hands of this business, and yet he is set up as a model reformer because he prosecuted TWEED! After the Republicans had exposed TWEED, and had him down, TILDEN valorously turned upon his old friend and prosecuted him. He was confined for a short time, and made good his escape, TILDEN never lifting his finger to prevent it.

The Democrats have nominated this man for a reformer! They have presented the country with a platform which is a long and loud bawl for "reform," but in no part of it, from the first to the last, is there any bawling for reform of ballot-box stuffing and corrupt voting. It is time that this specious Confederate howl for reform was shown up in its true light, and that SAMUEL J. TILDEN, apostle of reform, should also be exposed as an accomplice of TWEED in corruption. The proofs of this are clear as day. The charges have never been disputed. And yet SAMUEL J. TILDEN is the "Reform" candidate of the Democratic-Confederate party for the Presidency!

INCENDIARISM AND REPUDIATION.

The Chicago *Times* devotes its issue on the 4th of July to an appeal to the people of Chicago to pay no taxes, and followed this up on the 5th by a demand for the abolition of all City Government. The second proposition is of course a natural consequence of the first, and the two are consistent and inseparable. In support of the first proposition, that paper says:

> The extortionate levy of over $5,000,000 for 1875, upon which application for judgment will be made in about two weeks, will be resisted, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the army of resistants will be double the number of resistants last year. Last year the number of tax-fighters was much greater than in any preceding year since Chicago first became an incorporated town. The amount of taxes included in last year's resistance was more than $1,500,000,—almost one-third of the whole tax-levy. This year the resistance ought to include two-thirds of the tax-levy. Indeed, it *ought* to include the whole tax-levy; that is to say, every tax-payer ought to add his strength and influence to the army of tax-fighters whose battle against an extortionate City Government is a battle for the salvation of Chicago and of every owner of the estate upon which Chicago exists.

It must be borne in mind that the tax-levies of 1873 and 1874 have been set aside by the Courts, not because they were unjust, or excessive, or unfair, or imposed for illegal purposes, but because the City Government, supposing it had an option as to which of the two laws it would proceed under, with proverbial stupidity selected the wrong one. All heroics over the defeat of the tax on the ground of injustice, or extortion, or oppression, are absurd, because no such objections were made to or considered by the Court. The mistake in the law which defeated the levies of 1873 and 1874 was not repeated in the case of the tax of 1875, and, therefore, the objection which proved fatal to the levies of former years will not apply to the tax of 1875. So the attempt to make of each new tax-payer another HAMPDEN must prove abortive. Those who have escaped taxation by the decision of the Supreme Court occupy about the same position as the man who pleads non-age against a bill for his board, lodging, and washing.

But what have these men escaped? The tax which the Court has set aside will have to be paid. They have merely postponed the day of reckoning. The $1,600,000 of taxes set aside are represented by an equal deficit in the City Treasury, and this deficit must be made good by taxation. The injustice and robbery are in the fact that this million and six hundred thousand dollars, thus avoided by those who can best afford to pay it, will have to be collected by taxation from the citizens generally; these men have escaped taxation to throw the burden on their neighbors.

The argument that the non-payment of taxes will cure any evil is the argument of a madman or a knave. This city has to pay annually over one million dollars interest on its debt. Will the non-payment of taxes stop the interest falling due, or defeat the ultimate payment of both interest and principal? Will the non-payment of taxes have any other effect than to destroy public and private credit, and have the people of Chicago all ranked with the author of the proposition as a race of scurvy demagogues and knaves? The man who proposes to repudiate one dollar of the public debt is a public enemy,—a curse to the persons he may deceive, and a curse to the community which he would destroy. There is no way to escape from public debt except by payment, and there is no way to pay a public debt except by the proceeds of taxation. The debt will not be extinguished, theoretically or in fact, by the non-payment of taxes. If Chicago proposes to continue as a civilized city, and not to be a mere abiding place for ruffianism and crime, we must maintain paved streets, water supply, schools, and sewers; and we must keep these in repair and in operation, and, to do this, employ men and pay they; have laws to protect lives and property, and courts and officers to enforce these laws. In fact, we must have some recognized Government, with the power at hand to compel obedience to its authority. To support and maintain this Government and to provide such permanent improvements as water, sewers, streets, and bridges, we must have money, and that money can only be had through the process of taxation. The man who refuses to pay a tax levied for a lawful purpose necessarily tries to foist upon others the payment of his debts. He wants all the advantages of government, but wants to compel others to pay for them. The man who refuses to pay taxes levied for a lawful purpose is like a man who refuses to perform military duty when required. He is a political dead-beat.

It is proposed in the Common Council to publish the names of those who have escaped payment of the taxes of 1874 through the legal blunder of the city authorities. A much better and far more efficacious mode of reaching all these parties is to have recorded in the Record of Deeds that the owners of the property on which these taxes were levied having failed to pay the same, and the Court having refused to give judgment of sale therefor, the city nevertheless claims a lien on all the property, and gives this notice to all purchasers that it will enforce that claim. Subsequent purchasers may, but it is not likely, purchase subject to this lien and subject to future lawsuits; but the probability is that no part of that property can ever be sold without the payment of this tax. Such a notice as this placed upon the public records of titles will accomplish the end sought for more certainly and with much less expense than the mere publication of the names of the non-tax-payers.

If men without any pretense that they were unjustly taxed, or taxed for an unlawful purpose, or on property not subject to taxation, refuse to pay their taxes, then they cannot object to have it indorsed on the recorded titles of their property that there is due and unpaid thereon the proportionate shares of the tax for the City Government for the years 1873 and 1874.

The second suggestion—to abolish the City Government—is, as we have said, consistent with the first. The abolition of the police force, of the Fire Department, of the schools, of the departments of water, sewers, street-repairs and cleaning, the discharge of the bridge-tenders and the permanent closing of the bridges, all are proposed, and each of which must of necessity follow the non-payment of taxes. In short, it is proposed to invite hither all the criminals of the land, that, in the absence of any organized or responsible government, they may ply their vocation. What would Chicago be without water, sewers, police, paved streets, bridges, lighted streets, schools, or a Fire Department? It would relapse into border barbarism, would cease to be a civilized city, would cease to be habitable, would cease to have trade, credit, or capital, and would be avoided by travelers and commercial dealers as if it were a den of pirates and cut-throats.

It is urged that, if the City Government were abolished, the people would volunteer to do their own police work; that they would subscribe individually to pay for a Fire Department and for schools, and for whatever else would be needed. Who would subscribe? Would the men who refuse to pay their taxes, levied for lawful purposes, subscribe voluntarily to pay ten times the amount of their tax? Would the man who barred his door against the Tax-Collector, and remained in a state of siege for three weeks in order to avoid payment of $23 tax for the support of State, county, town, and city? How much would he subscribe to pay for schools, or Fire Department, or paved streets, or sewers? How much of the city expenses would he and those like him voluntarily contribute, when they refuse to pay the comparatively small sum imposed by law?

The coolest part of this infamous incendiary appeal is the suggestion that it is approved by Messrs. HENRY W. KING, MARSHALL FIELD, C. P. KELLOGG, GEORGE L. DUNLAP, WILLARD WOODARD, and ABNER TAYLOR, either of whom, it is claimed, is willing to become a candidate for Mayor on this repudiation and anti-City Government platform. We question whether, outside of the *Times* office, there is a respectable citizen in Chicago who will publicly approve this proposition to abolish all City Government and never-pay-any-tax policy.

MR. MONROE HEATH.

There was probably never a grosser libel nor a more palpable falsehood uttered than when the Chicago *Times* charged Mr. MONROE HEATH with being a Colvinite and in full sympathy with the Colvinian system of City Government. Mr. HEATH himself gave the lie to the assertion in the little speech he made accepting the nomination for Mayor, in which he said:

> I now accept the nomination, and will simply say that if elected I will do all in my power to give you an economical and honest administration. I say that with a great deal of confidence from the fact that we now have a Council composed of the best business men of the City of Chicago,—men who have had long experience, and successfully carried out their own affairs, and who will take hold of and manage the city's affairs with the same vigor that they have manifested in their own. I have no doubt that with their advice and assistance the municipal business will be advanced and administered in such manner as to restore confidence to the entire community. Our affairs are in a critical condition now, but, as I said before, I have implicit confidence in the new Council, and that an improvement will soon be visible. If elected, I shall co-operate with the Council always and exert myself to promote the general welfare of the city.

This is certainly not the expression of a man who has the slightest sympathy with COLVIN's bummer Administration, nor with the recklessness, extravagance, and official corruption which it has produced. It is a pledge to abandon the Colvinian policy of resisting the reform and retrenchment which our Council of business men are seeking to achieve, and Mr. HEATH's previous conduct in city affairs leaves no room to doubt that he will carry out this pledge fully and faithfully. As an Alderman during COLVIN's term, he was always associated with the minority which struggled against the bummer and ring majority. He was a prime mover in the effort to have a special election called by the Council when COLVIN's original term had expired. He was one of the first to discover and expose the hopeless financial condition into which the city was permitted to drift. He was the very first to refuse to sign, as a member of the Finance Committee, the irregular certificates of indebtedness, and did so immediately upon the exposure by THE TRIBUNE of the fact that these certificates were issued under the authority of the old charter long after the new charter had been adopted and was in operation. He did not wait for the decision of the Court invalidating this mode of issuing the certificates, but declined to be a party to the issue just as soon as his own judgment warned him that they were not legal in form. He is scarcely to be blamed for not foreseeing the judgment of a Court by two years, when some of the most practiced lawyers in city affairs took the opposite view, and he can scarcely be blamed for not correcting a vicious system and its evils when he was hopelessly in the minority.

Mr. MONROE HEATH is a business man of excellent standing and a successful career. He is in no sense a politician, but his service in the Common Council has given him a familiarity with city affairs which is especially desirable at the present time. He is not a lawyer nor a speech-maker, but a plain, honest, straightforward business man, who will co-operate earnestly and energetically with the other business men who now form a majority of the Common Council to bring about the retrenchment which is absolutely essential to the continued prosperity of the city, and which alone can command the confidence necessary to tide over the financial embarrassments that have been brought on by mismanagement and corruption. That is the kind of man the people have been demanding ever since COLVIN usurped the office; and, now that Mr. HEATH is willing to stand in the breach, the Chicago *Times* maligns him and lies about him, simply because he happens to be a Republican. In its new zeal for the Confederate cause, beginning again where it left off at the close of the War, the Chicago organ of the Confederate cause will do no man justice who refuses allegiance to the St. Louis candidate.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR.

The blow has been struck. The Servians on Monday last crossed their frontier, both north and south, and attacked the Turks at three different points. The Montenegrins also crossed their mountainous border into Herzegovina, and struck an important blow. It was a somewhat unusual spectacle, the weaker power taking the aggressive, marching into the enemy's territory, and attacking, but the weaker power knows that behind it are the solid Russian columns for it to fall back upon if worsted. The day's work seems to have resulted in one victory for the Turks and four victories for the Servians and allies, so that, in the language of the diamond-field, the score stands 4 to 1 in favor of the Sclavic Christians.

The telegraphic butchery of names of places makes it almost impossible to find the exact localities of the different engagements on Monday, but it can be stated with certainty that the Servians crossed the frontier at three different points—from the northeast, southeast, and northwest. On the northeast, Turkish advices announce a Servian defeat. They attacked the Turks at Zuicar or Saitschar, a place not laid down on any of the maps, but probably situated in Northwestern Bulgaria, near the locality of the recent horrible cruelties practiced by the Bashi-Bazouks, whom the Turks let loose upon the Bulgarians. The Turkish forces were led by OSMAN PASHA, who repulsed the Servians and drove them back into their own territory with a loss of 1,300 killed and 1,500 wounded, the Turkish loss being 450 killed and 800 wounded. It should be remembered, however, that the first reports of victories are always exaggerated, that we have only heard the Turkish versions of the engagement, via Widdin, a Turkish fortress, and Constantinople, and that the Turks are the champion liars of the world. On the southeast the Servians gained signal successes. After a three hours' fight, one division of the Servians captured the Turkish fortified camp of Babinaglana with all the enemy's arms, baggage, accoutrements, and supplies. The main body of the Servians, under the Russian General TCHERNAYEFF, who has recently been invested with the supreme command of the Servian army, attacked the Turkish forces at Nitsch, and defeated them after a very severe engagement. On the northwest, the Servians crossed the Drin near its junction with the Danube, and fought a battle with the Turks near Belina, in Bosnia, the result of which is not stated.

Meanwhile, on this memorable Monday, the little principality of Montenegro, which has joined hands with Servia, was not idle. The Montenegrins, moving suddenly across their mountainous frontier into Herzegovina, compelled MOUKTAR PASHA, whose army, recently at Gasko, was concentrating around Mostar, the Capital of Herzegovina, to abandon his position and retire into Bosnia. In addition to this, they defeated a Turkish expedition sent against Rutche, have beleaguered Meddin, and are threatening Solgoretra.

Thus the situation stands at present. From the initiatory movements of the respective armies, it would appear that the principal battle-grounds are to be in Bosnia and northwestern Bulgaria, until such time as Austria and Russia shall intervene. The latter power has already concentrated a strong force in Besserabia, and the Austrians have stopped their usual summer maneuvres, have placed their army on a war footing, and are dispatching troops to the Servian frontier with a dispatch that means business. That the Turkish Government apprehends the gravity of the situation is evident from its conscription of all Mohammedans into the ranks between the ages of 17 and 70. It is to be a fight to the death.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The Chicago *Times*, having definitely concluded its arrangements for the sale or disposition of its "independent" influence during this campaign, has attached itself permanently to the fortunes of SAM TILDEN and the Confederate party, and has gulped down TOM HENDRICKS as a part of the bitter dose. It is now engaged, like the veriest party hack, in stultifying itself by printing daily articles shockingly at variance with its previous utterances about the Confederate-Democratic party in general and SAM TILDEN in particular. Having argued against both, it is now content with assumptions favorable to both. It now assumes that there is so much similarity between the Cincinnati and St. Louis platforms that there is really no issue between the two parties; and, as to the candidates, it assumes that Mr. TILDEN is a vastly better and more moral and efficient man than Mr. HAYES. This is its justification for a dishonest allegiance to a party which it has denounced for years as a "putrid reminiscence," and to a man whom it has likewise denounced as a Rebel sympathizer and arrant demagogue.

It is true that the Democratic party at the St. Louis Convention followed closely in the wake of the Cincinnati Convention in making up its platform. It gave an insincere acquiescence to the Constitutional Amendments, which it has always refused heretofore, and it declared itself in favor of specie-resumption by the curious means of repealing the only act that ever definitely contemplated resumption. It did not dare openly to fight over the old battle for State sovereignty and repudiation in which it has so often been defeated, and there is no doubt that an effort was made to conform the generalizations of the platform as nearly as possible to the principles which the Republican party has faithfully applied for sixteen years. In this way it was expected some people of the North might be wheedled into co-operation who would otherwise hold aloof, while the Confederates of the South would accept the utterances for just what they are worth. But, if it was thought that this plan would leave the campaign without an issue, there was a very serious miscalculation. The issue is as palpable as if there were no platforms. It has been frequently stated by the Chicago *Times* during the last few months. It is, in brief, whether the Confederates of the South shall be permitted, as a sectional class and with sectional designs, to seize the Government of the United States and re-establish the ante-war oligarchy of sectionalism and misrule at Washington.

Probably no journal in the country has insisted more strongly upon this fact than the Chicago *Times* ever since it became evident that the Confederates are the ruling spirits in the Democratic Congress. It has exposed and denounced their various legislative projects looking to a recommittal of the Government into their hands with the purpose of recouping the losses incurred in a war which they brought on. It declared, just before the St. Louis Convention, and all during the Convention, that the nomination of TILDEN would be the victory of the Confederates. It raked up TILDEN's record in the Chicago Convention of 1864, and pointed out his intimate personal connection with the resolution declaring the War a failure. It frequently depicted the evils and terrors that would result if the Confederate schemers should succeed in nominating him. For one day, after the Convention, when the Confederates had succeeded in doing the very thing the *Times* professed to fear most, it was silent; since then it has extolled the course which it had previously denounced as vicious and dangerous.

It will not do for the Chicago *Times* to fall back upon a comparison between the two candidates as a warrant for its dishonest course, for here its assumptions are too palpably false to deceive an infant in arms. No effort on its part to belittle Mr. HAYES will obliterate the fact that during a long public career, and with the many bitter political campaigns he has had to fight, not one word has ever been uttered impeaching his character, not even a breath of suspicion has sullied his fair name. No scoffing at HAYES as an "unknown quantity" can blot out his accomplishments in the War, during which we believe he never left the front from the beginning to the close, nor make people forget that he has successively beaten THURMAN, PENDLETON, and BILL ALLEN in Ohio, and that he has always been efficient and faithful in the trusts confided to him. He is an educated man, a gentleman, a soldier, and a statesman. How is it with his opponent? Where has TILDEN had the vast experience in public life which is alleged to be wanting in HAYES? He has been once Governor of New York, achieving that position by manipulating the voters of that State after a fashion peculiarly his own. And that is all. He was never in the army as was HAYES, because his sympathies were with the other side. He has never been in Congress, where HAYES has been. He has been once Governor of New York, and HAYES thrice Governor of Ohio. His life has been spent in a dingy office, scheming as a partisan manipulator, or as a railroad and corporation lawyer to possess himself of the money of confiding stockholders, while HAYES has been a life-student of political economy and the science of Government.

TILDEN as a reformer is as much a contradiction of terms as to speak of the Democratic party as a reform party. He is an old hack jobber, battered and bruised by his desperate and unscrupulous efforts at money-getting and political machine management. His connection with politics has always been selfish and devoid of principle. HORACE GREELEY, when alive, openly charged him with having been an accomplice of TWEED's in the wholesale election frauds of 1868, committed in behalf of SEYMOUR; and the man who would help or sanction the corruption of the ballot-box in behalf of another would not hesitate to do the same thing for himself. It is true that he afterwards jumped and trampled upon his old associate, TWEED, but this was not until after TWEED had been knocked down, and his gang pretty well dispersed, by the New York *Times* and the Republican party of that city and State. This is his chief claim as a "reformer," in which *role* he is already proceeding to barter off all the 80,000 offices in the United States conditioned upon his election to the Presidency.

The Chicago *Times* may eat its own vomit if its taste runs that way; it is not the first time it has done that, and probably will not be the last time. But it assumes that its readers are fools if it thinks it can persuade them there is no issue in this campaign. There is an issue in principles and in men. The Democratic party, controlled by the Confederates, want to restore the South to power to enable the Southern whites to reimburse themselves out of the substance of the North for their losses in the War, and to resume their former habit of living on politics and the labor of the negroes; and they have chosen a man as their candidate who will assist them in accomplishing their design. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Chicago *Times* has wheeled around into the position it occupied ten years ago.

GERMANY TO AMERICA, GREETING.

Our Centennial Fourth of July celebration was something more than a family tea-party on a national scale. Emperor WILLIAM of Germany was the only foreign potentate who saw beyond its domestic character. He sent America the felicitations of Germany on its hundred years of life as an independent nation, and has thereby strengthened the ties of sympathy that first sprang up a hundred years ago, when STEUBEN and DEKALB added German blood to that which flowed from American veins, and when FREDERICK the Great recognized the independence that has lived to be recognized again by his descendant WILLIAM. Brazil was represented by Emperor DOM PEDRO in person at Philadelphia, and the Scandinavian Prince was also there to tender the congratulations of his country. But where was the Russian Bear that hugged Columbia so fondly when Alaska was to be sold? Have the miserable FISH-CATACAZY quarrels at Washington and the probably unintentional slight of President GRANT to ALEXIS alienated our great European friend? England could hardly be expected to give official salutation to the naughty child that ran away from home one hundred years ago, and the haughty silence of her aristocratic Government was not missed in the warm-hearted greetings of the 30,000 Irishmen who met in Dublin under the American flag. France, the land of LAFAYETTE and ROCHAMBEAU, could gracefully have saluted its now mature but still grateful young friend, but MACMAHON said nothing. Perhaps the French are displeased with the lack of sympathy they got from her during their war with Germany under the misleading of NAPOLEON. Italy, home of GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMMANUEL, let our Centennial festival pass without a word of remembrance. The Pope alone of all sovereigns recognized the Confederates as an independent power, and his silence was consequently auspicious. But the sturdy little Republics of Switzerland could have sent a message that would have been appreciated by the Great Republic. These words unsaid leave a gap in the records of the day. The omission of some of the Great Powers to notice the day is all the more conspicuous because of the international tone we have given the proceedings of our Centennial year by our Exposition at Philadelphia. But the truth is, few of the European Governments think it prudent to advertise to their people the success America has had in dispensing for a hundred years with dynasties.

Judge DAVID DAVIS was widely talked of in Democratic circles for President. Many fondly thought he would be their nominee. But it seems that, after he had read the Cincinnati platform and learned that Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, and the Hon. W. W. WHEELER, of New York, had been nominated for President and Vice-President, he expressed his entire satisfaction therewith, and stated in a private letter to a personal friend that he intended to vote for HAYES, and thought all Liberal Republicans should do so. It appears that he also wrote a letter to a leading Democrat, declining to be a candidate on the Democratic-Confederate ticket, and this accounts for the fact that he received no votes in the St. Louis Convention. The fact is, that Judge DAVIS could not act with the Confederate party if he would try. He was born a Whig, and continued one until that party dissolved. When he and LINCOLN, YATES, LOVEJOY, TRUMBULL, PALMER, JUDD, PECK, and other old anti-slavery men, organized the Republican party in Illinois, Judge DAVIS never strayed away further than "Liberal Republicanism," which was rather an advance than a rear guard, as the object was purification rather than destruction of the Republican party.

In the report of the Finance Committee on the city finances, there was a general statement of an aggregate sum due the Treasury by D. A. GAGE, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and D. O'HARA. Mr. O'HARA is the ex-City Treasurer, and an inference might be drawn that, like GAGE, he was also a defaulter. On his retiring from office he gave checks on the various banks for the amount due by him to the Treasury. One of the checks was for $81,000, on deposit in the Hibernian Bank. That bank, it seems, holds some $67,000 of city certificates, past due, and the President demanded that these should be paid out of the city funds on deposit, and refused to pay the check on any other terms. To this Mr. O'HARA would not consent, and this accounts for the fact that he is charged on the books of the city with $81,000. It is understood that, if the bank does not abandon the harsh, and severe, and unexpected grab upon the Treasurer's funds to pay the city debt, the money will be raised otherwise and paid over to the city.

We print this morning an opinion delivered by the Supreme Court in June, 1875, in a case where the City of Olney was concerned. That city, like Chicago, had a special charter, and undertook to collect its taxes under Bill 300. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court. That tribunal held that Bill 300 was an "independent act," and not an amendment to the General Revenue law. The Court discussed its provisions, held them applicable to all cities, but gave no word of intimation that the law was unconstitutional and void. If the Court at that time had not learned that the act was void, how is it possible for the Common Council or the Bar of Chicago, with that opinion before them, to have known the fact? As part of the judicial history of the times, we print this decision of 1875, to be read alongside of the decision of 1876.

The Supreme Court on June 30 filed an opinion in the case of PICKERING vs. CASE, involving the legality of "option" contracts. Chief Justice SCOTT defines the difference between time contracts, or contracts for future delivery, and speculative contracts based on differences in market values. He declares these contracts which are to be filled by merely paying the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time agreed upon for delivery, to be void at common law, because inhibited by a sound public morality; and, being in the nature of gambling transactions, the law will not tolerate them. The Superior Court had rendered a like judgment, which the Supreme Court has now affirmed. It is, therefore, optional with the loser in an "option" contract to pay or not. There is no law to compel him to pay.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Courier*, a leading Democratic daily of Indiana, draws a nice and peculiarly Democratic distinction between journalistic independence and journalistic independence in a pecuniary point of view. Before and after the St. Louis Convention the *Courier* denounced TILDEN as the Railroad-Ring attorney and stock-jobber and sham reformer he is. It declared it would never, never, never support him, because he was a cheat and a sham. That was independence. But, on the third day after the St. Louis Convention, the editor of the *Courier* awoke to a realizing sense of independence in a pecuniary point of view. He announced that the *Courier* wasn't independent enough, in the pecuniary point of view, to oppose the New York sham reformer, and so would support him,—the necessary inference being, in order to secure that same independence in a pecuniary point of view. Would the like frankness on the part of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Kansas City *Times*, and other leading Democratic organs which so independently denounced TILDEN as a sham reformer and Ring candidate, disclose that they too recognize this distinction between independence and independence in a pecuniary point of view.

Ballot-box stuffing is treason against the public. It is the highest political crime that can be committed in a free country, for it defeats the will of the people, foists officials upon them they never elected, imposes upon them administrations they never chose, and makes laws for them antagonistic to the popular will. The Democratic-Confederate platform begins each plank with the declaration that "Reform is necessary" to this, that, and the other thing; for everything, in short, that can be conceived of, except the one thing more necessary than all others, and upon that it is silent, viz.: ballot-box stuffing. There is not a word or whisper in favor of reform of ballot-box stuffing. Why was the Convention silent on that wicked, corrupt practice? If Republicans were in the habit of fraudulent voting, it would have been fiercely condemned in the Confederate platform. But, as fraudulent voting and ballot-box stuffing are Democratic practices, there is not a word in their platform condemning this worst of all political crimes.

We have offered a large reward to a sharp-eyed Democratic reformer to find the plank, or splinter of one, in the Confederate platform which condemns ballot-box stuffing or fraudulent voting. He has spent nearly a week, with the aid of a powerful magnifying-glass, to find it, and is still searching. He says he is sure it is there, as it is the biggest thing that needs reforming.

In order to tickle the ear of the Germans, and catch their votes, the Confederate platform speaks of confidence "in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws," and then, for the purpose of retaining the support of the Prohibition Democrats, the Confederates nominated Gov. HENDRICKS, who signed the BAXTER law, for the second place on their ticket. It is doubtful if the little game works.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks that, "if BRISTOW had been Secretary of the Treasury several years ago, that distillery of TILDEN & Brother, in New York, would have been confiscated, and TILDEN—SAMUEL J.—would have less money to help him in the campaign."

The Chillicothe (O.) *Register* (Dem.) remarks: "The nomination of TILDEN fell like a sharp frost late in the season on the hopes of Ross County Democrats, and blackened the buds of promise which were blooming in their bosoms."

We can hardly credit the report that the Democratic Convention to-day seriously thinks of nominating THEODORE SCHINTZ for Mayor, or that he would accept, as it would be apt to revive unpleasant reminiscences in regard to some

old Colorado mining transactions, and some curious matters in the HILDEBRAND-OGDEN affair, now pretty much forgotten.

The Germans are sorely puzzled to understand how they are to be "unvexed by sumptuary laws," if they must vote for Gov. HENDRICKS, who signed the sumptuary BAXTER law.

PERSONAL.

Bayard Taylor's ode will add to his fame.

Capt. Webb, who swam the English Channel, is lecturing in London.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has given away $400,000 since her husband's death.

What a Thanksgiving there will be throughout Christendom when Servia carves Turkey!

Ex-Queen Isabella will probably return to Spain, as she is now free to do, about the 20th inst.

Eliza Weathersby has arrived from Europe. She begins a season of burlesque at the Boston Museum next week.

The *Graphic* says: "Gov. Tilden loved and lost a Batavia girl. He was cold, but she did not freeze to him."

Mr. Evarts might have done more than he did for his reputation if he had made his oration half as long and twice as good.

Young men who go to the opera bouffe under pretense of improving their French, need to be blessed with guileless parents.

One of the candidates for admission to Amherst College spelled jealousy "gelicy," and another interpreted "juicy" into "gousey."

Aimee's song Tuesday night, "Il est content, mon colonel," was tremendous. We wonder whether her colonel really is contented.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* believes Sunset Cox will supplement his treatise "Why We Laugh," with another one entitled, "Why We Crow."

Dio Lewis is camping out for his health in California. His once robust frame has grown prematurely old in consequence of his dissipated devotion to oatmeal porridge and pea-soup.

One gleam of sunshine irradiates the managerial brow in this otherwise gloomy season. Jefferson is to return to America and open at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in November.

Dartmouth College has just graduated a man 50 years old. The new alumnus is the Rev. J. S. Small, who chose in this singular manner to repair late in life the deficiencies of his early years.

Scandal-mongers have circulated a report that Judge Hilton is an illegitimate son of A. T. Stewart, and on this account inherited his vast wealth. There is not the slightest evidence to this effect.

Mr. William Walter Phelps has begun a suit, placing his damages at $10,000, against a Collector who published his name in a list of delinquent tax-payers. He asserts that he has no interest in the land advertised, and that the publication has had a tendency to injure his financial standing.

Mr. T. DeWitt Talmage says that the toughest thing he ever tried to do was to be good at a watering-place. This reminds the *Graphic* of the pious young man who returned from abroad, and, when asked how he liked Europe, sighed, "Oh dear! what a good time I might have had in Paris if I hadn't experienced a change of heart!"

An extra sentimental Nevada youth killed himself, leaving this as a reason: "My Annie is dead, and I must be with her, lest some angel rival should win her affection." It would be very unpleasant if his Annie should be on the other side of the gulf, when the Nevada youth gets there. The angel rival would then have things fixed to suit him.

Mr. Walter Trumbull, presumably the son of the ex-Senator, writes to the editor of the New York *Sun* his confident belief that Tilden will carry Illinois this fall. Mr. Trumbull has been out of school only a few years, and it is possible that he may not be so thoroughly informed about the political situation as some other men. He will doubtless not attempt to palliate or deny the crime of being a very young man.

An action of divorce has been raised before Lord Shand at the instance of Viscount Dupplin, eldest son of the Earl of Kinnoul, against his wife, Lady Agnes Cecil Emmeline Duff, *nee* Hay—the action proceeding upon the ground of alleged adultery on the part of the lady. The Viscount is described as lately residing at Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, and presently at Grosvenor Gardens, London; and Viscountess Dupplin as lately residing at Castle Hotel, Dartmouth, Devonshire.

The latest autograph prices in London auctions are these: Robert Burns, £5 15s; John Calvin, £8 5s; Queen Elizabeth, £4; David Hume, £1 18s; Sir Walter Scott, £3; Isaac Watts, £2 19s; W. Wordsworth, £2 5s; Empress Eugenie, £1 15s; Edmund Kean, £10 5s: Adam Smith, £2; Lord Byron, £4 10s; Bossuet, £2 10s; Napoleon I., £6 15s; Sir Isaac Newton, £2 2s; George Whitfield, £1 12s; Queen Victoria, £2 10s; and George Washington, £15 10s.

Pere Hyacinthe said in one of his late London lectures that he believed the Latin Church might yet become the centre of a united Christendom. He argued that this could be brought about only by a reform of the Church, and that this reform was contained in these two points: rupture with the Papacy, and faithfulness to the order of the Church. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Duke of Argyll, were present.

"Miss Rose Durfee, commissionaire to studios, No. 74 Madison avenue, New York, will conduct visitors, or introduce them to studios, and negotiate sales of pictures at prices advantageous to buyers, under sanction of the undersigned artists." This circular, with the names of the best artists in New York City appended to it, has been issued by an enterprising young lady. It suggests a new avocation for women. Miss Rose, it will be observed, is a deadly foe to the picture-dealers, and as such has the sympathy and encouragement of the artists.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The performance given at the Arch Street Theatre last [Friday] night by the French Opera Company, under the direction of Mr. Offenbach, was so indecent that it cannot properly be described in the columns of a respectable newspaper. Offenbach has often abused his art for the glorification of filth, but never has he descended to greater depths of obscenity than he has done in this instance. Such an entertainment is an offense against the laws of art and of public morality, and our decided opinion is that a repetition of it should be prevented by the police authorities." And it is a city containing such a newspaper which has demanded and obtained the privilege of holding a world's fair! America has reversed the rule, by which the world's fair is assigned in turn to the wickedest cities in the world, and has designated for the Centennial show the most moral city—and the dullest.

William Tell has been proved a myth; Pocahontas did not save the life of Capt. John Smith, but was a dirty Indian maiden who invented the pastime of turning handsprings down hill; Columbus did not discover America; Cæsar's wife was not above suspicion; G. Washington never had a hatchet; Shakspeare's plays were written by Lord Bacon; and why, therefore, should we be surprised or shocked at the information that there never was a Fourth of July? That is, there never was a historical Fourth. There have been many 4ths, but no Fourth. We are indebted for this discovery to "an enterprising inhabitant of Philadelphia"—record it, ye Heavens, that there is such a thing—who asserts that the deed was done on the Second. It was then that Congress adopted Lee's resolution that "these United States are and of right ought to be free and independent States," and it was this day which John Adams predicted would be celebrated forever. Hurrah for the Second of July!

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. J. N. Converse, Nebraska; Gen. D. Nagley, Lawrence, Kan.; the Hon. N. L. Anderson, Wyoming; Dr. S. J. Robinson, Montreal; the Hon. Charles Wells, New Hampshire; the Rev. M. Higgs, Yankton; W. R. Stephens, New York; Frank Washburn and L. H. Parker, Beloit; C. F. Jaurriette, Urbana.... *Sherman House*—Dr. H. McElderry, U. S. Army; P. A. Hitchcock, Pontiac; Frank Rose, Cleveland; H. F. Chandler, New York; N. M. Todd, Boston; H. R. Yeakle, Joliet; W. A. Hedden, New Albany, Ind.; A. J. Gastin, St. Albans, Vt.; O. Williams, New York; J. S. Burnside, Terre Haute; E. Thompson, Boston; G. F. Hesselinger, Missouri; T. S. Francis, Indianapolis; D. W. Wellington, St. Charles, Mo.; Eli Sheldon, Montreal.... *Grand Pacific*—Sidney Dillon, New York, President of the Union Pacific Railroad; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha, General Superintendent Union Pacific Railroad; E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha; P. B. Wyckoff, New York; H. Bissell, Cincinnati; F. N. Finney, Peoria; James Armstrong, New York; the Rev. A. M. Quick, Brooklyn; Charles Stuart, Neponset, Ill.; C. G. Williams, Wisconsin; W. H. Scott, Newark; Joseph McKey, St. Paul; W. M. Bushnell, Toledo.... *Gardner House*—J. B. Ridgeway and K. M. Fields, Baltimore; M. J. Waldron, Memphis; G. A. Seaverns, Oconomowoc; A. L. Harris, Reedsburg, Wis.; Mrs. C. D. Westlake, Addison, N. Y.... *Palmer House*—F. E. Hinman, West Meriden; H. T. Williams, editor *The Pacific Tourist*, New York; A. K. Trusdell, Dixon; D. Belknap, Louisville; D. T. Chase, New Hampshire; D. O. and Ogden Miles, San Francisco; D. M. Amberg, Grand Rapids; Theodore Spinger, Cincinnati; J. C. Horter, New Orleans; Sat. Clark, Wisconsin.

HORRIBLE!

The American Indian Exalts His Reputation for Satanic Ferocity.

Gen. Custer, All His Relations, and 315 Men Killed in Battle.

He Attacks an Indian Camp with Five Companies, and All Perish.

The Bodies All Mutilated, and the Scene a Hideous Slaughter-Pen.

Three Hundred and Fifteen Men Against Five Thousand Devils.

The Gloomy Butchery Takes Place on the Little Horn River.

SALT LAKE, July 5.—A special correspondent of the Helena, Mont., *Herald* writes from Stillwater, Mont., July 2: "Muggins Taylor, scout for Gen. Gibbon, got here last night direct from Little Horn River. Gen. Custer found the Indian camp of about 2,000 lodges on the Little Horn, and immediately attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp.

NOTHING IS KNOWN OF THE OPERATIONS

of this detachment, only as they trace it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions. Besides, the greater portion fought on horseback. Custer, his two brothers, a nephew, and a brother-in-law, were

ALL KILLED,

and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place, and the killed are estimated at 300, with only 31 wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command, and held them one day in the hills,

CUT OFF FROM WATER,

until Gibbon's command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left.

THE SEVENTH FOUGHT LIKE TIGERS,

and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most their killed. The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where the steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed.

THE WHOLE CUSTER FAMILY

died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known, as both Adjutants and the Sergeant-Major were killed. The Indian camp was from three to four miles long and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle. The above is confirmed by other letters, which say Custer met a fearful disaster."

FURTHER HORRIBLE CONFIRMATION.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 5.—The *Times'* extra from Bozeman, Mont., July 3, 7 p. m., has the following: "Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from the Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening, and reports the following: 'The battle was fought on the 25th, 30 or 40 miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked the Indian village of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors on one side, and Col. Reno was to attack it on the other. Three companies were placed on a hill as a reserve. Gen. Custer and fifteen officers, and

EVERY MAN

belonging to the five companies was killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. Gen. Gibbon joined Reno. The Indians left the battle-ground looking like a slaughter-pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's Camp on a steamboat and crossed the command over and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieut. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, was among the killed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.—This afternoon, Dom Pedro and the Empress, with some members of the Emperor's suite, will leave for New York, where they will remain until his departure for Europe on the 12th. On the 10th, Dom Pedro will be given a reception by the American Geographical Society of that city.

The inauguration exercises of the Centennial National Institute began at 8 o'clock this morning at the Atlas Hotel, near the Centennial grounds, with an address by the Hon. John Eaton, the United States Commissioner of Education. There will be two or three lectures at each session of the institute. The session will begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, will be opened by music and devotional exercises, and will close at 9:30 in the evening.

The lectures will be given in the familiar conversational style or in the style of the more formal essay and popular lecture.

The number of paying visitors at the Centennial Exposition yesterday was 46,215, being a less number than visited the grounds on Monday.

The Grand Council of the American Alliance held an important meeting this morning on Ann street. A distinguished Major-General, of Democratic proclivities, is attending this Alliance. It is estimated that it has a powerful organization in every State in the Union, and is rapidly progressing. One of its characteristics is an oath of secresy, which prevents any publicity of the names of the members, with the exception of its Secretary, Mr. Samuel S. Taylor. It is further claimed that in New York State it has a membership of over 100,000 votes. Two delegates from each of twenty-nine States were present. Resolutions, which are claimed to be binding on all members of the organization, were adopted and published, strongly urging the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

The city to-day is in a state of marked reaction after yesterday's intense excitement. The streets are quiet and not crowded, and there is but little evidence anywhere of the great enthusiasm that drove the city wild yesterday and last night.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—For the upper lake regions and Missouri valley increasing southerly to easterly winds, generally warmer, party cloudy weather, and probably occasional rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 5.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.55	70	71	N. W., brisk..	.29	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.83	74	68	W., fresh....		Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.83	79	61	W., fresh....		Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.82	80	54	W., fresh....		Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.87	76	72	S. W., fresh...		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.88	75	76	S. W., light...		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 84. Minimum, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 5—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne.....	29.06	68	W., fresh.....	......	Clear.
Bismarck.....	29.27	73	S., fresh.....	......	Clear.
Breckinridge..	29.57	65	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Davenport....	29.87	78	S., fresh.....	......	Fair.
Denver.......	29.87	76	S., fresh.....	......	Clear.
Duluth.......	29.75	68	S. W., light	......	Fair.
Keokuk......	29.84	78	Calm........	......	Clear.
LaCrosse.....	29.81	72	S. W., fresh..	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.74	78	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Milwaukee....	29.92	65	S. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Omaha.......	29.75	72	S., fresh.....	......	Clear.

GALE AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—A heavy gale down the lake prevailed here this afternoon about two hours, from 4 to 6. The water rose rapidly in the harbor, reaching the dock at the foot of Main street, and higher than has been known in years at this time of the season. No serious damage has been done so far as known. She schooner Wm. Hunter broke loose in Blackwell Canal and twisted her stern off. The steamer Keweenaw arrived during the storm, and came near going into the pier at the light-house, but the tug Nolton, which was fortunately near, succeeded in getting a line fast, and towed her safely to her dock. Richmond's elevator had to stop work. The pulley wheel was flooded two feet, and the speed of the belt was hoisting water rapidly up into the building.

CRIME.

THE HUSBAND-MURDER.

New York Sun, July 3.

Irene House, who killed her husband, Orson A. House, occupies an ordinary cell in the Jail in Trenton, the one recently inhabited by defaulting State Treasurer Sooy. She is sick. She collected her senses later in the day, and feeling grateful to the *Sun* for its impartial report, sat up and wrote her version of the tragedy, as well as her life experiences.

She says that their entire property is not worth over $25,000. She made her will, bequeathing her property to the two sons of Mr. House by his first wife. She is very low-spirited, and the Sheriff said she would gladly step to the gallows. Her father and sisters have been with her all day. Application will be made to Chief Justice Beasley in the morning to admit her to bail.

Numerous stories are told about House's questionable practices as a cheap divorce lawyer. He came here in 1865, and opened an office at 78 Nassau street. He had a partner, Timothy P. Burger of Portchester, Westchester County. Burger died in 1868, and House then started as a cheap divorce lawyer. He advertised extensive to procure "divorces for $25 without publicity." He was unscrupulous about the means he employed in his business, and frequently got into trouble with the courts. Any case that would pay he was ready to take hold of and "put through," as he expressed it, regardless of its merits. The work of hunting up divorces was performed by two decoy detectives. They were constantly employed in his office, and paid liberally for their services. His practice was great. Clients went to him from all parts of the country to have divorces procured. The majority of them were women, and it is said by those who knew him that in the ten years he operated he obtained over 600 decrees of divorce. The janitor at 78 Nassau street said yesterday, "He did an immense business here, and made a fortune; but his work was all crooked."

One of the first cases that House undertook was the divorce of Josephine Mansfield from her actor-husband, Frank Lawlor, for which James Fisk, Jr., paid him $1,600. In 1872 he moved to 194 Broadway, where he has since kept an office in the fourth story. He lodged there for nearly two years with his wife. Their quarrels there at night after the business tenants had gone away are said to have been frequent. He had three rooms, the walls of which are adorned with paintings, and photographs of women, and engravings of fast horses, which House is said to have owned. House's full name was Orson Alonzo Moore House, but on the glass door of his office he had painted "M. House, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law," and below it "O. M. House, Lawyer." He advertised under the former name, and took the latter when he went into court. In 1873 he was arrested by Chief of Police Allen of New Haven, for procuring a fraudulent divorce. He was indicted for subornation of perjury and was held in $3,000 bail, but through the exertions of his wife managed to escape trial. She pleaded with the complainant and got him to abandon the prosecution. House was several times arrested on the complaint of husbands and wives whose characters he had besmirched.

The murdered man and his murderess were both divorced persons at the time of their reputed marriage, six years ago. She had two husbands (some persons say three) before House, from each of whom she had been divorced. Her marriage to House has been repeatedly questioned, but she has claimed to be his wife, and on one occasion she produced, in the Belmont Hotel, a paper purporting to be a certificate of the marriage. When she was not quarreling with House, she assisted him preparing papers in his divorce cases.

House threatened her life several times. In January, 1875, she had a savage fight with him about her son, and she packed up her jewels and clothing and left him. She was subsequently reconciled to him, and wrote to a friend:

"There is no doubt I am most at fault. I always beat Mr. H. so badly in controversy that he has nothing left to save his case; so he goes to fighting me in the only way he can master me. If I could practice in courts and use up my opponents so badly, I would do to become a partner of Townsend. I commence the study of law this day, and will succeed if health is spared me. I assure you I will never advertise to procure divorces without publicity, although I will take such cases. I offered my darling husband all my possessions and absolute freedom if he preferred it. He wanted me only in preference to all the wealth in New York. Of course that was too much for weak woman, and I caved. I am to have everything my own way hereafter, with Townsend as our counsel to keep our tempers in chains. It is a fine thing to have domestic difficulty after all,—one finds out one's best friends and enemies. Mr. H. says that I would be a comfortable wife if I were not so airy, self-willed, overbearing, independent, proud, abusive, conceited, sensitive, etc., etc. I say he is the best husband in the world except that I fail to appreciate it with my numerous faults, which render me obtuse. I suppose I have disgraced myself awfully."

House's wife dressed extravagantly, and was conspicuous wherever she went. One of her ornaments was a diamond necklace that cost $5,000. House was a liberal patron of the theatres, and always visited them on first nights with his wife.

House was thrown over the bar in 1872. Edward Gebhard, a lawyer, fled to Europe with the wife of Mr. William Nichols, whose brother is a wealthy lawyer, living in Fifth avenue. House got one of his "without publicity" divorces for Mrs. Nichols, and Gebhard returned to this city. Proceedings for the disbarment of both House and Gebhard were begun before Henry Nicoll, referee. Detective Levons collected testimony against House and Gebhard that could not be set aside, and they were disbarred. House was much annoyed, seemingly, by this reverse of fortune, and for months kept quiet, even ceasing to advertise.

BURLINGTON, IA.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 5.—Yesterday Mr. J. D. Hurd, a prominent merchant of Morning Sun, was walking along Front street, when he was attacked by a negro and severely cut in the neck with a razor. Mr. Hurd lies dangerously ill.

A Mr. W. A. Brown publishes his wife as a prostitute.

PRIVATE CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., July 5.—Whitewater did not celebrate yesterday, but two of our citizens, named Hall and McNally, engaged in a fight, and Hall's head was broken with a neck-yoke. It is feared he will die.

MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5.—A man named Poetzel, at Howard Lake, was murdered last night by Frank and Winslow Kopelseky. A dispute arose, when the brothers struck him with beer-glasses, and afterward stabbed him. Both murderers are now lodged in jail.

A POLICEMAN KILLED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—Louis Gommginger, a police officer, was fatally shot on Monday night by H. C. Fairbanks, whom he was attempting to arrest for firing a loaded revolver in the street.

TWO MEN SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—Two men, Edward Ivers and George Downing, were shot in a saloon brawl here to-day, the former with probably a fatal result.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—The collections of the Eighth Internal Revenue District for the year ending June 30, 1876, are $2,933,064.95. The receipts for June were $177,076.04, being below the average for the year on account of the reduction of distilling.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., July 5.—A regular whisky crusade has commenced here. The leading saloon-keepers of the place were up to-day for selling whisky contrary to law. The Sheriff has nearly one hundred of the most prominent young men of the city subpœnaed to appear on the stand against the saloon-keepers to-morrow.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.—Arrived, steamship Limerick, from Liverpool; Nederland, from Antwerp.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 5.—Steamships California and St. Germain, from New York, and Batavia, from Boston, have arrived out.

WASHINGTON.

The Post-Office Bill Agreed to by Both Houses.

An Early Compromise Probable on All the Other Bills.

The Impeachment Case the Only Real Barrier to Adjournment.

Secretary Chandler Furnishes the Confederates Some Campaign Literature.

Being the Record of Certain Democratic Secretaries of the Interior.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The most important action of Congress to-day was the final passage of the Post-Office Appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to the report of the last conference, the provisions of which have already been given, and the bill now only awaits the signature of the President. This action is of the utmost importance, not only in saving from incalculable injury one of the most important branches of the public service, but in establishing the fact that the two Houses can come to an agreement when it is absolutely requisite.

HOUSE CONCESSIONS.

The concessions that the House made in the report were resented by some of the Democrats, notably Stone, of Missouri, who arraigned Holman for having conceded too much, and charged him with having failed to carry out the resolution of the St. Louis Convention, which directed the Democratic House to adhere to retrenchment and reform. Randall also, who has so obstinately refused to yield anything on the Appropriation bills, made an important concession on the bill. He denounced the report of conference in private, and stated a few days ago that he would oppose it on the floor, especially the clause relating to merchandise, which leaves the law as at present, but he seems to have

CHANGED HIS MIND,

and not only did not speak against it, but voted to second the demand for the previous question, and thus cut off others who wanted to debate it. The bill as it passed is between two and three millions below the amount appropriated for the postal service the last fiscal year. The bill appropriates $34,000,000. The most interesting problem in connection with the adoption of this conference report is the effect that it will have upon the fast mail service. The railroads have constantly announced that if the compensation was reduced, as it now is reduced, the fast mail service could not be continued. It remains to be seen whether the railroads will fulfil their threats.

Mr. Holman, referring to the opposition of the Senate to the alleged new legislation on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, says that there is no legislation as far as the subject matter is concerned that has not been in every appropriation bill for forty years.

THE OTHER BILLS.

The passage of this bill will have a tendency to help the others still in conference, and there is generally to-night a more hopeful feeling among members and Senators. The other bills remain in exactly the same condition as on Saturday last. The Legislative bill was not touched to-day. A conference was appointed for this morning, but Randall had not returned from Philadelphia, and Mr. Morrill did not call, the other confrees together this afternoon. However, Randall having returned, the Chairmen of the two Committees of Appropriations had a long talk on the subject, and a formal conference is called for to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The Sundry Civil bill, which has come from the Senate with a large number of amendments, has been referred to the Appropriation Committee. All others except the River and Harbor are still in conference.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The House passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to communicate all information relative to the investments by former Secretaries of the Interior of the Indian trust funds. Secretary Chandler has already prepared a tabular statement which shows that for a number of years his Democratic predecessors were accustomed in their discretion to invest this fund in practically worthless securities in Southern States. The amount of such securities now held by the Interior Department aggregates nearly $4,500,000, the greater portion of which are worthless. The securities, which include turnpike stock, old canal stock, repudiated bonds, and securities of like character, had only a hypothetical value even before the War.

THE BILL OF IRREGULARITIES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The Secretary of the Interior has prepared a statement of what appear to be gross irregularities in the investment of the Indian trust fund by officers of the Government having authority to make the proper negotiations, the transactions, ranging in date from Feb. 27, 1839, to July 9, 1860. This statement will be sent to the House to-morrow, in answer to a resolution calling for information on the subject. The whole amount of alleged defalcations is $2,376,468, and the interest actually paid by the Government upon the bonds is $2,008,300. The official statement of transactions appears as follows, the statement showing when and by whom certain stocks were purchased, and the amount of accrued interest thereon due and unpaid July 1, 1876:

Bonds of State of	Amount.	Date of purchase.	By whom purchased.	Amount of interest due and unpaid July 1, 1876.	Total interest due from each State.
Arkansas	$90,000	Feb. 27, 1839	Secretary of Treasury	$186,300	$186,300
Florida	132,000	September, 1857	Secretary of Interior	133,420	133,420
Louisiana	37,000	Oct. & Nov., '57	Secretary of Interior	5,970	5,970
North Carolina—Western N. C. R. R. Co.	29,000	July 1, 1857	Secretary of Interior		
North Carolina State loan	147,000	July 1, 1857	Secretary of Interior	62,377	62,377
North Carolina—Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co.	16,000	July 1, 1857	Secretary of Interior		
South Carolina	125,000	Jan. 1, 1858	Secretary of Interior	90,000	90,000
Tennessee	40,000	April 13, 1858	Secretary of Interior	75,000	
Tennessee	125,000	July 21, 1838	Secretary of War	24,025	
Tennessee—N. M. & S. Turnpike Co.	66,666	March 3, 1837	Secretary of Treasury	84,240	237,785
Tennessee	104,000	October, 1851	Secretary of Treasury	54,520	
Virginia	581,800	July 9, 1860	Secretary of Interior	471,258	483,348
Virginia—Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co.	13,000	July 9, 1860	Secretary of Interior	12,090	
Total	$1,506,466			$1,199,200	$1,199,200

The following, in addition to the above, are bonds said to have been abstracted during the administration of Jacob Thompson as Secretary of the Interior: Bonds of the State of Wisconsin, $370,000; North Carolina, $296,000; South Carolina, $61,000; Tennessee, $143,000. Total, $870,000. Interest from date of abstraction, $809,100.

GOLD AND SILVER.

DR. LINDERMAN'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has written a letter to Sam B. Ruggles, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in reply to some questions touching the amendment pending in the House to the Senate Silver bill. He says that the proposition of the House amendment is not to establish a double or alternate standard of gold and silver, based on the present commercial relation of the two metals, but to make 412 8-10 grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, a dollar, when it is worth only about 84¾ cents in gold. He adds that if such a dollar should be made an unlimited tender, it would at no distant day expel gold from the country, and when once established as effective money would

CAUSE THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES TO RISE

in proportion to the depreciation of the money unit. For these and other reasons he does not think that it would be wise policy to make silver an unlimited tender on the basis proposed. It would no doubt make the United States the best market in the world for silver, and cause the surplus stock of Germany, France, and other countries to come to us, and in giving our gold, cotton, and other products, for silver we would not even have a reasonable prospect of arresting its depreciation. Dr. Linderman thinks that the only remedy from which beneficial and permanent results can be expected is an international Congress, called to consider this grave question, and agree upon the relation which gold and silver shall in future bear to each other in the coinage and legal-tender communities of the world.

INVESTIGATIONS.

PROPOSED PUMPING OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Gen. Bristow appeared this morning before the Knott Whisky Committee, but his examination was not begun. The evident purpose of the Democrats in summoning Bristow is to endeavor to use him to make political capital for themselves by forcing him, under oath, to disclose what may have passed between him and the President with respect to whisky matters. It is believed that the Democrats will be disappointed in the use to which they hope to put Mr. Bristow. He will decline to divulge any Cabinet secret, on the ground that such are communications of the highest privilege. There can be no doubt that such communications are of the highest privilege. The United States Supreme Court, in a very old case, so decided. Ex-Attorney-General Akerman took this position before Caulfield's Committee, but subsequently declined to avail himself of it.

THE HANSCOMS.

The evidence taken before the Naval Committee looks very much as if John Hanscom, son of Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, had entered into an arrangement to sell the San Francisco Post-Office, using Senator Sargent for that purpose. At all events the Naval Committee has obtained possession of a telegram from young Hanscom to his father here, in which the former says that if a certain person is appointed Postmaster his (young Hanscom's) draft will not have to be paid. The elder Hanscom, upon being examined upon this subject, only explained that young Hanscom was his son.

YOUNG DELANO.

Will Shaffer, formerly of Illinois, now of New York, against whom the House issued an attachment as an absconding witness, appeared this morning. He will be examined to-morrow. The Democrats have summoned him for the purpose of learning whether in fact, as alleged, John Delano, son of Columbus Delano, received $5,000 for assisting, while the chief clerk of the Interior Department, in securing a patent for the Flag-Staff Silver Mine in Utah. It is asserted that Shaffer was the person through whom the draft from London passed to John Delano for that purpose.

ADJOURNMENT PROSPECTS.

THE ONLY OBSTACLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The impeachment trial will proceed to-morrow unless the managers on the part of the House ask squarely for a postponement. There is a misunderstanding between the Republican and Democratic managers. The Democrats have personally informed Jerry Black, as Gen. Belknap's counsel, that they will not oppose a postponement of the trial until fall. It seems that the Republican managers were not consulted with respect to this, and George Hoar says that he intends to make strong opposition to postponement, and to the action of his associate members on the Board of Managers.

THE ONLY QUESTION

affecting an early adjournment is the impeachment case. Senators and Members say they could easily get away by the 15th inst. if that was out of the way. As it is, it is a very perplexing question. One of the managers said to-day that no motion or request would come from them for a postponement, and that they were ready for trial. The Senate, according to the judgment of one of its oldest and most practical members, cannot under the circumstances vote to postpone in its own behalf, as such a course would leave the Democrats an opportunity to say that the Democratic House impeaches a Republican Cabinet officer, and the Republican Senate refused to try him, which might make capital in the approaching campaign. The Senate having decided that it cannot proceed in the trial in the absence of the House,

THE ONLY WAY

to effect a postponement until cold weather is for the House to pass a resolution asking that the trial be adjourned until November. The Senate would no doubt take favorable action on such a proposition, as the Senate is as impatient to get away from the heat of Washington as the House. One of the managers said to-day that the trial could not be gotten through with in less than three or four weeks.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SECRETARY MORRILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—It is understood to-night that Gov. Morrill will to-morrow resign his position as a Senator from Maine, and accept that of Secretary of the Treasury. His first official act will be to approve the bonds of A. N. Wyman as Treasure of the United States, and the financial machinery, now at a standstill, will then begin to move again.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The general opinion to-night is that the deadlock on the Legislative Appropriation bill will soon be ended. The Senate is making great concessions to the House.

PINCHBACK.

The Senate devoted the entire afternoon to the consideration of the resolution giving pay and mileage to P. B. S. Pinchback, amounting to some $20,000. Attempts were made to amend by adding other unsuccessful claimants of seats, but only the claim of Mr. Sykes, of Alabama, was accepted, and then the resolution was passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 11 nays.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

The House adopted the conference report upon the bill for the paving Pennsylvania avenue. The report allows the Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad Company to pave the space between its track with cobble-stones. This subject was very generally debated in the Senate, where the fact was developed that to fill this space with cobble-stones would injure the entire pavement. The fact that the Conference Committee was nevertheless induced to report in favor of the wishes of the railroad company has excited a good deal of unfavorable comment. It is a fact that a large number of Congressmen make daily use of the 5-cent free passes which the Company annually distributes among them.

BILLS APPROVED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The President has signed the act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, which expired by limitation on Jan. 30, 1875, until July, 1880; also the act providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian land in Kansas to actual settlers, and the disposition of the proceeds of the sale.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Salvador de Mendonca as Consul-General of Brazil in the United States.

MR. KERR.

A private letter received here from Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, says Speaker Kerr is improving decidedly, and is now quite hopeful of recovery. He does not expect to resume his place as Speaker this session.

YARYAN'S SUCCESSOR.

F. D. Sewell, now Internal Revenue Supervisor for New England, was to-day appointed Chief of Special Agents of the Internal Revenue office, in place of Yaryan. This appointment was, it is understood, made at the request of the President.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Mr. Wright reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of William C. Nichols, the late Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cockrell reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Mrs. James K. Polk, the widow of ex-President Polk. It authorizes the payment of a claim.

The bill to amend the act and statutes relating to the Post-Office Department in regard to "straw-bidding" passed.

Mr. Sherman submitted the following concurrent resolutions, and said he had no doubt that their passage to-day would be a matter of great pleasure to the people of the whole country:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to guide the United States of America safely through 100 years of national life, and to crown our nation with the highest blessings of civil and religious liberty; *therefore*, The Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in reverent thankfulness, recognize their fountain and source in the Author and Giver of all these blessings, and our dependence upon His providence; and

WHEREAS, We recognize Him as our Father, and that George Washington, as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was one of the chief of the Divine instruments in securing American independence and in laying the broad and deep foundations of our duties in the Constitution of the United States; therefore, as a mark of our sense of honor due to his name and to his compatriots and associates, our Revolutionary Fathers, we, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, direct and assume the completion of the Washington Monument, in the City of Washington, and do direct the Committees of both Houses to institute the necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect.

Passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Howe called up the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, of June 27, to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia. It authorizes a company of Americans to lay a cable, and regulates the transmission of messages, etc.

Mr. Edmunds substituted an amendment reserving the right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal the act. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. West, from the Conference Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, called up the conference report submitted on Monday, and after some discussion it was agreed to.

Consideration of the resolution to pay Pinchback the compensation and mileage of a Senator was then resumed, and Mr. Saulsbury spoke in opposition to it. In speaking of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, he said the President of the United States lent himself to a conspiracy to deprive the people of Louisiana of their rights.

Mr. Edmunds called the Senator to order for the language used, and said it was not language fit for a Senator to use towards the President of the United States.

Mr. Saulsbury said he did not mean to speak disrespectfully of the President.

The Chair (Davis) ruled the point of order well taken, and said the Senator using the language had disclaimed any intention of being disrespectful towards the President.

Mr. Saulsbury, resuming, said in the debate he desired to be courteous, not only to the President but to his brother Senators, and he did not mean to say that the President knew of the fraud that was going on in that State in 1872.

Mr. Merrimon submitted a substitute for the resolution reported by the Committee, so as to provide that the sum of $5,000 be allowed P. B. S. Pinchback to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by him as contestant for a seat in the Senate as Senator from Louisiana.

After debate, the substitute submitted by Mr. Merrimon was rejected. Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment providing that in cases of disputed claims to a seat in the Senate, hereafter arising, no other or greater allowances shall be made to any defeated claimant than shall seem to the Senate to be just; but in no case shall any pay be allowed to a Senator to begin earlier than the date of his election or appointment. Agreed to. Mr. Withers submitted an amendment providing that Francis W. Sykes, late contestant for a seat from the State of Alabama, and Joseph Segar, claiming to have been elected United States Senator by the State of Virginia in 1863, be allowed an equal amount to the pay and mileage of a Senator for the time from which it was claimed they were elected to the termination of the contest by the Senate.

After some discussion Mr. Withers withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Spencer renewed the amendment to pay Sykes, which was agreed to.

Mr. West submitted an amendment to pay William L. McMillan and John Ray, each contestants for seats vacated by the resignation by William P. Kellogg, the compensation and mileage of Senators for the unexpired term.

After further discussion, Mr. Merrimon moved to recommit the resolution and amendments to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to the Committee to inquire as to a reasonable amount to be paid to the various claimants.

Mr. West said when he submitted his amendment to pay McMillan and Ray, he supposed the report in favor of paying them was made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Since then he had learned the report was made by the Committee on Contingent Expenses. He therefore withdrew his amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So ordered.

The question being on the motion of Merrimon to recommit the resolution, it was rejected,—yeas, 14; nays, 24,—Messrs. Edmunds and Paddock voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Mitchell moved an amendment so as to provide that the amount called for by the resolution shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. Agreed to.

The resolution was then read a third time and passed,—yeas, 27; nays, 11,—a strict party vote, Mr. Edmunds not voting.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue was adopted.

The Senate amendment providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter was concurred in.

Mr. Seelye offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding what portion of the Indian trust funds has been invested in securities other than stocks of the United States since 1841. Adopted.

The House then considered the General Award bill, and was addressed by Mr. Caulfield, of Illinois.

At the close of Mr. Caulfield's speech, the previous question was moved and seconded.

After debate, the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments, but this proceeding was interrupted in order to allow Mr. Holman to present the Conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The report having been read, Mr. Holman proceeded to explain it. He said that the difference in the appropriations between the two Houses had been a little over $3,000,000; that the Senate had yielded to the amount of $2,236,000, and that the House had yielded to the amount of $826,000. The three leading questions on which the two Houses had differed had been as to the compensation of Postmasters, that of railroads companies, and postage on third-class matter. He explained how these questions had been arranged, and gave the general results as follows: The revenues of the Post-Office Department for the last three years had been: for 1873, $22,000,000; for 1874, $26,000,000; for 1875, $26,000,000; while the expenses for those three years had been $29,000,000, $32,000,000, and $33,000,000, and for the fiscal year just expired, $37,500,000. He admitted that the reduction of appropriations in this bill did not reach what the country had a right to expect. It was his judgment that a further reduction of nearly $3,000,000 might be made without lessening the efficiency of the service. But still he believed that, under all circumstances, the report should be accepted.

Mr. Conger inquired as to the postage on newspapers within counties of their publication.

Mr. Holman replied that it did not affect them at all. They would still circulate free of postage within counties. He congratulated the people that the first appropriation bill that would become a law in the second century of the Government was one in which there had been an earnest and sincere effort to retrench expenditures and restore purity to the Administration.

Mr. Conger—Does the gentleman deny that this first bill of the new century will restrict the postal facilities of the American people?

Mr. Holman—Not to the tithe of a hair. The appropriations are reduced nearly $3,000,000, and yet the service will be as efficient and extensive as it is now.

The Conference report was agreed to, and the House again proceeded to vote on the general award and amendments.

The first vote of importance was on the substitute offered by Mr. Lawrence to cover into the Treasury the undistributed part of the award. The substitute was rejected. Yeas, 59; nays, 109.

When Mr. Cox rose to vote he was designated by the Speaker pro tem. (Sayer) as the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Cox repudiated the location, remarking curtly, "I don't belong there." When the mistake was corrected he voted "No." The incident taken in connection with the relative positions of the two gentlemen was somewhat amusing, and excited a ripple of laughter all over the house.

Without proceeding further in voting, the House adjourned.

The Oregon Salmon Fishery.

Of the 40,000,000 of pounds caught in the Columbia last year, no less than 16,000,000 pounds were cured and canned for exportation. Fifteen canneries in the neighborhood of Astoria cured upon an average 1,500 fish daily, each fish weighing twenty pounds. This year, seventeen canneries are at work, but, according to Oregon papers, all of them are not running up to their full capacity, the fish not offering in sufficient quantities. The season lasts from April until August, about 100 days, and gives employment, during that time, to a large number of persons. This industry has grown to its present dimensions in eight years. The first experiments in canning salmon were tried on the Sacramento River, in California, but the business was not successful. The failure was not due to any fault of the men who embarked in the undertaking. The trouble was, the fish would not run regularly enough, and so the canning industry was removed to the Columbia, where it has been found that the salmon are very regular in their habits. The canned salmon of Oregon is sent as a luxury to all parts of the world, but the bulk goes to England. Of last year's catch, England took 105,600 cases, the Australian colonies 14,100, New Zealand 2,400, South America 1,500, and the Eastern States 57,571. The value of the fish put up on the Columbia River alone, last year, was $3,500,000. The question arises whether this industry will prove a permanent one. The large firms on the Columbia River have invested several hundred thousand dollars in the business. So far, during the operations of the canning establishments, the miraculous draught of fishes has practically remained the same, varying, of course, occasionally in quantity. There are prolific seasons with fish as with fruit or grain, but early settlers in Oregon declare they have noticed no perceptible diminution in number, taking one year with another.

FIRES.

AT LINCOLN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 5.—During the thunder storm which visited here at 1 o'clock this morning, the residence of Hiram Sherman, on Broadway, was struck by lightning, setting fire to the roof and communicating with the main part of the house. The flames were extinguished with a loss of about $600 to the house. The furniture was damaged by both fire and lightning to the amount of over $1,000. Insured in the Underwriters' for $1,000. Mr. Sherman was badly stunned, and the entire family shocked, narrowly escaping death. The Methodist Church across the street was also struck by lightning, tearing off a portion of the roof.

DETROIT-RIVER TUNNEL.

Gen. Sooy Smith's Proposition.

Detroit Post, July 1.

The special committee of the Common Council, appointed some time since to consider the project of a railroad tunnel under the Detroit River at this point, had a conference yesterday with Gen. Sooy Smith, whose scheme has already been brought to public attention. Gen. Smith said he wished in the first place, through the Committee, to disabuse the minds of our citizens of the story which has been industriously circulated that he was here under the cover of having a tunnel scheme, but really in the interest only of opposition to a bridge. He assured the Committee that he was acting in entire good faith, and felt somewhat aggrieved that his motives had been impugned. He had no ends to subserve as against this thing, or that, or the other; he was simply the inventor of a tunnel, and if the City of Detroit wanted one he could build it for them.

He said that in self-defense he must decline to lay all his plans and specifications before the public and explain them in detail. He had on one or two occasions been defrauded of his just rights and had his own engineering skill taken advantage of by others by a too free public exposure of them. But he would lay everything before any commission of competent engineers that the city might name, and he would be willing to abide by their decision as to the feasibility of his plans. He would submit his estimates to a commission of experts in the same way. He did not ask any voice in the naming of these commissioners, but had so great confidence in his estimates and in the practical character of his scheme that he was perfectly willing to rest the whole subject with any unprejudiced and competent body of men.

He said he had been engaged upon public works as a civil engineer for twenty-five years; had built railroad and other bridges over navigable streams. He knew the cost of such works and he would say with reference to his tunnel that it should be double-tracked, and that he would guarantee that it would cost but very little, if any more, than a first-class double-track bridge. He supposed that so far as the city was concerned, it desired to foster both the railroad and the vessel interests, and to avoid all antagonism between them, if possible. It seemed to be conceded that the railroads want and ought to have a better crossing here. To this the vessel interest do not object, provided the crossing be made so as not to interfere with them. Therefore a tunnel seems to be preferable to a bridge, as harmonizing both interests. A tunnel would be preferred by all if it could be built as cheaply as a bridge. He would undertake to build one, as before stated, at a cost which should not greatly exceed the cost of a bridge. He would agree to furnish the tunnel and approaches complete at his own expense, and to the satisfaction of any competent committee of experts, provided the work would be taken off his hands when completed. He could command the capital; in fact it is already urged upon him, and he would not ask a cent of the city until the work is done.

He would commence in the middle of the river and build in both directions, and estimated that it would thus take about two years to complete the tunnel and its approaches. He called attention to the fact that this is an exceedingly favorable time to carry on a work of this kind. The money at his command is lying idle. The expenditure of so considerable a sum here would be of value to the city, both in a business point of view and in the employment of a great number of workmen. All things considered, there could be no more favorable time to undertake an enterprise of this kind.

Gen. Smith suggested, as a practical matter, that the Committee should confer with the authorities of the several railroads centering here. Their co-operation would be absolutely essential. He had made no move himself, except to talk with Mr. C. C. Trowbridge, who heartily and enthusiastically indorsed the movement, and Mr. James F. Joy, who said he was going out of the railroad business, and did not care to take the trouble to investigate the matter. There are, therefore, no complications; the field is entirely open for any action that may be deemed wisest. He impressed upon the Committee the necessity of enlisting the railroad authorities in the project. Without them nothing whatever can be done. He suggested that a tunnel company should be formed; that the railroads should take an interest and that the balance should be taken up by outsiders, capitalists, or by the city itself, if that were possible. He urged early action as being for the advantage of the city no less than of himself.

The conference between Gen. Smith and the Committee lasted half an hour and was quite informal. The subject was canvassed generally, and the substance of what Gen. Smith said is given above. He said he would respond at any time to any call for information, would visit the city to confer with citizens, or with the railroad authorities on the subject, was prepared to lay his plans before a committee of engineers on the shortest notice, and would proceed with the work the moment a contract was closed. It was suggested that Mr. Sloan, the new President of the Michigan Central, will be in Detroit about the 12th of July, and that the subject should be presented to his attention at once.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

FINANCIAL.

JULY INTEREST.

THE FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK & SAFE DEPOSITORY.

The usual semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be credited to their accounts on July 1st, and payable on and after July 15th.

Interest not withdrawn will become a part of the principal and draw interest from July 1st. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Any person holding Insurance in the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, of which Rolfe, Naughton & Co. are agents, will learn something to their advantage by calling on C. C. JEROME, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Holiday Followed by a Great Increase of Transactions.

The Clearings Large, but Loans Light---New York Exchange Firm.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Corn Active and Stronger.

Other Grain and Provisions Quiet and Easy---Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

The day in financial circles was one of those characterized by great activity in counter transactions, with few of the operations that are really remunerative. The checking, depositing, and other routine business were increased by the holiday just passed, but these are not the profitable part of the banking business. The discounts to which bankers look for their profits were undeniably scanty. Regular and occasional borrowers do not apply for accommodation to the extent that the banks would like to see. Maturing paper is met with a promptness that is almost distressing in view of interest it cuts off. The same general state of affairs prevails here as elsewhere, and those institutions that are favored with a better line of discounts than their neighbors find their customers disposed to insist on 8 per cent as the regular rate, instead of 10 per cent.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers, with concessions on these rates to independent borrowers. On the street rates are 6@12 per cent, and good paper is in active demand.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium.

There were more orders from the country for currency, but the total was small.

The clearings were $4,000,000.

NEW ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

The feature of the week has been the break in the dividends of the Pacific Mills, heretofore considered "fixed" beyond the assaults of even hard times. But the day and hour has come, and, instead of 10 per cent semi-annual, the shareholders must accept 6 per cent; a very fair dividend in itself, but not to the purchaser at $2,000 per share, or 100 per cent premium. The price has now settled to 1810, and later is offered under 1800. A continuous stockholder for the past fifteen years has, however, little cause for complaint, having received an average of 10 per cent each six months, and his shares have risen from 800. Atlantic Mills is a fraction lower at 19¾: Boston Duck declined from 655 to 325; Laconia 347½ to 340; Massachusetts, 1005, May 13, to 975, and Naumkeag 98 to 94, ex-dividend 3 per cent. Manchester advanced from 111½ to 114⅝, dividend on, and Nashua 545 to 555. The following were unchanged: Great Falls at 70, Hill 75, and Washington 58¾ per share. The record of manufacturing companies for the past six months is one of the poorest for many years, and is remarkable both for the small payments and the large number left out altogether. The changes are as follows: Chicopee reduces from 4 to 3 per cent; Douglas Axe, 4 to 3; Middlesex, 5 to 4; Pacific, 10 to 6 per cent. The following pass their dividends: Cabot, Clinton, Cocheco, Continental, Dwight, Franklin, Great Falls, Hill, Newmarket, Norwich Woolen, Salisbury, Salmon Falls, and Waumbeck. The Bates and Naumkeag both resume dividends, the former having passed three times and the later once.—*Boston Journal of Commerce, July* 1.

GOLD AND SILVER STOCKS.

The market lacks all animation. In it there seems to exist no Centennial fervor, and no patriotism is shown by the heavy operators, to make a big splurge and celebrate the Centennial Fourth by giving a big deal. The mines never looked so promising, and there never was a slighter disposition toward making a good market shown by the controllers of the Stock Market than at present. Yesterday there was literally nothing doing, and the prices were about the same as at the close of the day previous. It is not probable that any improvement in the stock business will take place until after the holidays.—*San Francisco Alta California, June* 29.

MORE MISSOURI BONDS IN DOUBT.

The County Court of Buchanan County recently instructed the County Attorney to look up the orders for the issue of the $400,000 county bonds, the interest on which falls due on the 1st of July. The Attorney made the examination, and reported last Thursday that he had been unable to find any authority for $100,000 of the bonds,—"a fact which considerably astonished him." He asked for further time to extend the investigation, and the Court granted him till the 1st of July. The affair excites a good deal of interest.

THE SPRAGUE DIFFICULTIES.

The Providence *Journal* says: "We learn that the interest due on the Sprague mortgage notes will not be paid promptly at the 1st of the month; but we are assured that the trustees hope to be able to make arrangements to meet it within the sixty days' grace allowed by the terms of the trust mortgage."

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 111⅞@112⅛.

Greenbacks were 89⅛@89¼ cents on the dollar in gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81, ex-coup.	120¼	120⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '65—January and July, ex-coup.	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July, ex-coup.	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July, ex-coup.	121	121⅛
10-40s	118⅝	119
United States new 5s of '81	117⅝	118
United States currency 6s	126⅝	....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*104½	*105½
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	*104½	*105½
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	*104½	*105½
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*106	*107
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds		*97
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)		*95

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	143	....
City Railway, West Side	145	....
City Railway, North Side	122	....
Traders' Insurance Company	127	....
Chamber of Commerce	....	75
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	....	130
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Gold weak, opening at 112¼, advancing to 112⅜, and closing at 112⅛. Carrying rates, 1 to 3c. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were in good demand.

State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were dull and irregular, but closing generally firm, especially for Western Union. Transactions were only 85,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul common, 43,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Money market easy, 2@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½.

Custom receipts, $326,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $930,000.

Clearings, $17,000,000.

Shipments of specie to-day, $300,000.

Sterling steady; 60 days, 488; sight, 490.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	New 5s	117¾
Coupons, '65	116⅜	10-40s, reg	118
New	117⅜	10-40s, coupons	118⅝
Coupons, '67	119⅜	Currencies	126
Coupons, '68	121⅛		

STOCKS.

West'n Union	71⅛	New Jersey Central	72⅝
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	109¼
Quicksilver pfd	18	St. Paul	41¾
Pacific Mail	26⅜	St. Paul pfd	71⅛
Mariposa	8¾	Wabash	2½
Mariposa pfd	9½	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	109⅛	Fort Wayne	101¾
Wells-Fargo	85	Terre Haute	5
American Express	58¾	Terre Haute pfd	13¼
United States	74¾	Chicago & Alton	102
New York Central	108¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie	14⅛	O. & M	17¼
Erie pfd	20	Del., L. & W	105
Harlem	139¼	A. & P. Telegraph	18¼
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	7
Michigan Central	51⅛	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	2¼
Panama	136	Indiana Central	3¾
U. P. stock	63	Chicago, B. & Q	114⅛
Lake Shore	58¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	14
Illinois Central	96⅛	Central Pacific bonds	107
Cleveland & Pittsburg	93	Union Pacific bonds	102⅜
Northwestern	42¼	U. Pac. land-grant	101⅝
Northwestern pfd	61⅛	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91⅛
C., C., C. & I	44		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	46¼	Virginia new	27
Tennessee 6s, new	46½	Missouri	104
Virginia, old	27		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 5.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to date, £29,000.

Rate of discount to open market for three months bills 1⅛@1¼, ⅞@¾ below the Bank of England rate.

Consols money and account 93 13-16.

United States bonds, 65s, 105¼; 67s, 108⅝; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s 106⅜.

New York Central, 97; Erie, 13¼; preferred, 19.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, July 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Clark st, 162¾ ft n of Belden av, e f. 20x140 ft, dated July 3	$ 2,500
Harvard st, 368 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f. 120x124⅝ ft, with 24x124⅝ ft adjoining on Taylor st, dated July 3	4,000
Farrell st, 180 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f. 25 ft to alley, dated June 20	500
West Erie st, 104 ft w of Noble st, n f. 50x125 ft, dated July 1	2,400
West Erie st, 79 ft w of Noble st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 1	1,200
Blackhawk st, n w cor of Cleaver st, s f, 31¼x117 7-10 ft, dated May 15	1,000
Wright st, 420 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 10x90 ft, dated July 3	400
Halsted st, 321 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 5	4,000
McGregor st, 175 ft w of Portland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 3	500
Thirty-third st, 338 ft e of Cottage Grove av, n f, 20x119 ft, dated June 27	2,500
Lot 1 in Prickett's Lots 21 to 24, in Block 1 of Tyler's part n w ¼ Sec 34, 39, 14, dated July 3	4,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the seventy-two hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	16,963	18,270	16,189	15,791
Wheat, bu	155,223	200,471	59,786	686,384
Corn, bu	395,395	341,600	602,772	222,775
Oats, bu	158,665	65,240	247,600	101,136
Rye, bu	7,389	1,100	11,700	1,578
Barley, bu	8,760	344	800	2,070
G. seed, lbs	72,920	4,600	28,120	117,065
F. seed, lbs	94,725	7,270	44,030	....
B. corn, lbs	9,356	29,100	33,435	64,661
C. meats, lbs	269,800	230,540	3,608,463	3,338,507
Beef, tcs	....	....	25	....
Beef, brls	....	....	297	203
Pork, brls	73	690	1,361	5,589
Lard, lbs	81,000	20,600	2,891,688	2,047,505
Tallow, lbs	75,140	29,048	65,470	61,795
Butter, lbs	324,783	288,513	536,705	276,520
L. hogs, No	28,730	24,545	11,269	16,618
Cattle, No	4,542	9,680	5,290	6,033
Sheep, No	1,180	1,254	....	187
Hides, lbs	414,583	640,974	315,210	840,800
H. wines, brls	879	598	958	754
Wool, lbs	721,228	1,154,245	810,447	1,752,864
Potatoes, bu	3,984	8,023	....	459
Coal, tons	20,996	....	1,532	....
Hay, tons	117	....	38	....
Lumber, m ft	24,450	28,299	8,845	9,454
Shingles, m	11,572	16,100	3,071	4,882
Salt, brls	9,414	17,704	5,888	8,319
Poultry, lbs	....	1,012	....	....
Poultry, coops	74	200	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	36	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	704	1,689	293	679
Cheese, boxes	1,527	2,080	2,747	766
Beans, bu	....	3,891	121	....

Withdrawn from store on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday for city consumption: 12,903 bu wheat, 3,584 bu corn, 1,410 bu oats, 116 bu rye, 500 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday and Wednesday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 58 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 130 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 144 cars No. 2 do, 102 cars No. 3 do, 56 cars rejected do, 6 cars no grade (500 wheat); 151 cars high-mixed corn, 399 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars new mixed do, 185 cars rejected do, 18 cars no grade (776 corn); 37 cars white oats, 105 cars and 11,900 bu No. 2 do, 27 cars and 10,500 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (170 oats); 13 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade; 5 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do. Total (1,481 cars), 615,000 bu. Inspected out: 58,261 bu wheat, 523,544 bu corn, 138,308 bu oats, 10,924 bu rye, 1,027 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	45,864	135,122	453,522	227,464
By canal	5	12,902	....	1,730
To Buffalo	2,700	84,000	852,338	102,197
To Erie	700	....	89,000	....
To Oswego	1	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	100	....	5,600	12,239
To Huron	1,625	....	27,141	....
To oth'r U. S. p'rts	242	....	1,294	5,712
To Montreal	817	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	....	30,995
Totals	52,054	232,024	1,428,895	380,337
Taken for city	......	41,657	5,465	870

Also 7,252 bu rye and 2,250 bu barley shipped by rail, and 23,600 bu rye by lake to Buffalo.

The leading produce markets were rather slow yesterday. The occurrence of a double holiday (Monday and Tuesday) did not seem to have whetted the appetite for business. Some of those who had gone into the country were still absent, and the rest were in no hurry to trade, few orders from outside being received, except in corn. The accumulation of receipts of the principal cereals, due to the adjournment, made the offerings of cash property large in proportion to the demand, and prices for grain to be immediately delivered were relatively weak in consequence, especially as there was "no shipping demand to speak of." The feeling was quiet all round, and there was little doing at other points to incite activity here.

Dry goods were dull. Few buyers were present, and the amount of orders by mail was also light. Prices were quoted steady. There was a fair demand for groceries, and a firm market was noted. Sugars still show a tendency to advance, but in other lines no immediate decided changes were looked for. The butter trade was quoted fairly active, with prices of best grades ruling firm. Cheese remains quiet and easy, at 8½@9½c for good to fancy factory. No new features were developed in the dried-fruit market. Fish were dull, and the quotations of whitefish were reduced to $4.50@4.60 for No. 1, and to $4.35@4.40 for No. 2. In coal, wood, bagging, and leather there were no changes.

Lumber was dull and easy. A large fleet was at the sale docks, but buyers were holding off, and only a few sales were made. The yard business was also restricted. Metals and nails were quiet and steady. Wool continues dull and easy. Broomcorn is also dull, and the lower grades are weak, under fair offerings. Seeds remain quiet. Timothy and clover were firm, being scarce and in light request, and other seeds were neglected. Hides sold at recent prices. Poultry was in liberal supply and easier, there being but a limited inquiry. Eggs were unchanged.

Lake freights were dull at unchanged rates at 2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10@10½c for corn and 10½@11c for wheat to New York, and 12@12½c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 16,500 bu wheat and 60,000 bu corn. This does not include rail engagements.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	July 1, 1876.	June 24, 1876.	July 3, 1875.
Wheat—			
No. 2 red	3,017	3,017	1,294
No. 3 winter	1,770	2,076	2,191
Rejected winter	9,000	7,635	432
No. 1 spring	7,490	7,827	19,101
No. 2 spring	783,263	670,825	1,179,956
No. 3 spring	175,838	173,746	51,646
Rejected spring	101,986	96,082	20,568
No grade spring	477	449	....
No. 1 N. W. spring	127,305	121,498	122,778
No. 2 N. W. spring	397,912	378,745	323,330
Total	1,608,058	1,461,900	1,712,296
Corn—			
No. 1	2,636	3,088	14,385
No. 2	573,369	700,522	2,384,559
Rejected	105,635	125,805	182,177
No grade	10,978	16,404	5,770
High mixed	140,114	171,038	337,159
New do	7,186	9,471	......
Yellow	1,071	267	19,845
White	....	....	1,787
New rejected	....	....	4,238
New No. 2	....	....	6,588
New mixed	17,890	23,185	....
Total	858,879	1,049,280	2,906,202
Oats—			
No. 2	203,262	202,120	310,446
Rejected	75,100	57,301	21,820
No grade	1,264	370	....
No. 2 white	58,401	44,332	75,480
Total	338,027	304,823	407,746
Rye—			
No. 2	53,578	57,561	1,079
Rejected	6,439	8,458	115
No grade	701	454	....
Total	60,718	66,473	1,194
Barley—			
No. 2	294,115	280,828	7,234
No. 3	22,365	20,416	1,332
Rejected	11,835	7,871	568
No grade	388	....	....
Total	328,703	309,115	9,312

Total of all kinds in store 3,194,385 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 146,158 bu wheat, 33,704 bu oats, 19,588 bu barley; and a decrease of 190,401 bu corn, and 5,755 bu rye. Total increase, 3,294 bu.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were among the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending July 1, '76.	Week ending June 24, '76.	Week end'g July 3, '75.
Pork, brls	4,657	4,618	3,048
Lard, lbs	3,073,647	6,590,637	3,534,497
Bacon, lbs	6,007,346	7,754,710	2,590,859

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

Received at Chicago Customs July 3 and 5, 1876: Field, Leiter & Co., 21 cases dry goods; Steele & Price, 15 casks argols: F. W. Hayne & Co., 115 brls porter, 158 brls ale, 137 cases liquors; Thomas Farrell, 11 pkgs household effects; Perkins & Sterns, 30 cases liquors; Grommes & Ullrick, 35 cases liquors; Chapin & Gore, 33 cases liquors; Potter Palmer, 1 hhd liquor; P. O'Neil, 2 casks liquor; Samuel Myers & Co., 1 hhd liquor; L. C. Pardee, 8 cases liquors; A. J. Latham, 500 tons bulk salt; Barnum Bros., 15 cases Chinaware; Block & Arnstein, 8 cases looking-glass plates; A. C. Campbell, 8 cases cheese coloring material; Z. Colb & Son, 5 cases steel; Montgomery & Bennett, 1 case woolens; Lynn & Healy, 3 cases musical instruments; Cunningham & Hunter, 15 cases soda ash; Field, Leiter & Co., 30 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 3 cases dry goods; H. Channon & Co., 3 coils wire rope. Duties collected, $7,271.16.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was little doing in this department, and the tone was uncertain. The market opened firm, in sympathy with a stronger feeling in hogs at the Stock Yards, but soon fell back when it was found that orders were few. Liverpool was unchanged on lard, and New York was inactive, buyers and sellers being 15@30c apart.

The following are the stocks of provisions in St. Louis:

	July 1, '76.	June 1, '76.
Pork, brls	5,641	5,542
Lard, tcs	5,470	10,698
Shoulders, lbs	1,038,500	1,294,000
Clear rib sides, lbs	2,838,000	3,875,000
Clear sides, lbs	2,230,000	2,816,870
Hams, tcs	916,500	1,401,330

Mess Pork—Was quiet, advancing 10c per brl, falling back 15, and closing 2½@5c below the latest figures of Saturday. There was very little demand. Sales were reported of 250 brls cash at $19.60; 250 brls seller the month at $19.50; 6,000 brls seller August at $19.60@19.75; and 1,250 brls seller September at $19.85@20.00. Total, 7,750 brls. The market closed tame at $19.50@19.60 for cash; $19.47½@19.50 seller July; $19.60@19.62½ seller August; $19.80@19.82½ for September; and $17.00 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $17.75@18.00, and extra do was quoted at $14.00@14.25.

Lard—Was very quiet, and sold early at 2½c advance per 100 lbs, but closed about 2½c below the latest quotations of Saturday. Sales were limited to 2,500 tcs seller August at $11.40@11.45; and 250 tcs seller September at $11.60. Total, 2,750 tcs. The market closed dull at $11.27½@11.30 cash or seller July; $11.37½@11.40 for seller August; $11.50@11.52½ seller September; and $10.25 seller the year. Summer rendered was quoted about 10c per 100 lbs under winter.

Meats—Were quiet. Short ribs were quoted a shade firmer, under a fair demand, while other descriptions were unchanged. The offerings were rather light. Sales were restricted to 450,000 lbs short ribs at $10.35@10.40 per 100 lbs seller August, and $10.60 seller September. The following was the closing range of prices on winter-cured:

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7⅞	10¼	10½
Boxed	8⅛	10½	10¾
July	7⅞	10¼	10½
August	8⅛	10½	10¾
September	8⅜	10⅝	11
Bacon, cash	9¼	11½	11¾

Long and short clears at 9⅞c cash, and 10⅛c seller August, boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@12½c for summer and 12@12½c for winter; Cumberlands, 9⅜@9⅝c, cash or seller July; summer long clears, 9⅝c; long-cut hams, 12@12½c, boxed; bacon hams, 13½@14½c.

Grease—Was quiet at 6@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $22.00@22.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather more active than on Saturday, with no material change in prices. Very little was taken for shipment, most of the buying being done by the local trade. Sales were reported of 150 brls winters at $5.00@6.37½; 1,310 brls spring extra, chiefly at $5.00@5.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.37½; and 50 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,610 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.25@7.75; common to good do, $5.75@7.12½; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; good do, $5.00@5.37½; choice do, $5.50@5.75; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@6.75; spring superfines, $3.00@4.00; rye flour, $4.25@4.37½.

Bran—Was active and weak, the offerings being in excess of the demand. Sales were 100 tons at $8.00@8.50 on track, and $8.75 free on board cars. Also, 10 tons winter wheat bran at $9.50, free on board.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at $12.00 on track.

Rye-Feed—Sale was made of 50 tons at $12.00 free on board.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $16.50@16.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was quiet, and declined ⅛@¼c per bu further, under rather free offerings, with little demand, there being very few buying orders on the floor from outside, either for shipment or future delivery. The market was rather firm early, owing to reported firmness in England, with a better demand on Tuesday. But this failed to bring out a demand here, and then the market ruled easier, with several spells of dullness. The leading feature of the market was a further widening of the August premium to 1¾@2c. This was partially due to the larger offerings of cash lots from the current receipts, which were not wanted by shippers, or by July shorts, and therefore only found purchasers at prices which would pay to carry into August. But the backwardness of buyers was partly owing to fears of condition, which operated far more forcibly in Milwaukee than here—the August premium in that city rose to 3½c. The fear originated in reference to Minnesota wheat, which is the staple article in Milwaukee; and it does not appear to be well founded in regard to Chicago wheat, but that does not prevent its existence. Parties in the trade say that our wheat is coming out all right, though the quantity on hand to be taken care of is larger than it ought to be at this season of the year. Shippers took hold of the lower grades rather freely at Saturday's prices. Seller August opened at $1.06⅛, advanced to $1.06¾, and declined to $1.05⅛ at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring ranged nominally at $1.03¾@1.05½, closing at the inside, cash wheat selling at a narrow range. Seller September sold at $1.04¾@1.05¼, and seller the year at $1.03@1.03¼. Cash sales were reported of 89,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03¼@1.04¾; 12,000 bu No. 3 do at 88@88½c; 5,000 bu rejected do at 75c; and 1,000 bu do by sample at 78@90c on track. Total, 107,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was in better demand by shippers, and ruled relatively firm, though No. 1 was not wanted. Sales were reported of 21,000 bu No. 2 at $1.04½@1.04¾; 4,400 bu by sample at 91c@$1.13 on track, and 5,800 bu at 95c@$1.12½ free on board cars. Total, 31,600 bu.

CORN—Was active and irregularly stronger, advancing 1¼c, and closing ⅞@1c higher than the latest quotations of Saturday. The receipts were large, being the accumulations of the holiday season, and there was little demand for cash lots, shippers holding off in hopes of lower prices; but the reported shipments were large, the stock in store considerably less than a week previously, and Liverpool and New York were firmer, in consequence of the Western news. That news was to the effect that copious rains have done much additional damage over wide areas of corn land, and the news was accompanied by a good many orders to buy for future delivery, which makes futures strong as compared with cash lots. They say that the corn is literally drowned out in some places, and that farmers elsewhere are discouraged, as continuous wet is injurious to the growth of corn. The clearer skies of yesterday brought out rather free sellers, chiefly from among local operators, and they were so numerous as to cause a slight reaction in the latter part of the session. Seller August opened at 47⅞c, advanced to 48⅞c, declined to 48⅛c, and closed at 48¼c. Seller September sold at 48¾@49⅛c, closing at 48⅞c. Seller the month sold at 47⅞@48⅛c, closing, with cash No. 2, at 47⅞c. High mixed commanded a shade of preference over No. 2, sometimes selling at ⅛c premium. Cash sales were reported of 45,600 bu high mixed at 47⅞@47⅞c; 226,800 bu No. 2 at 47⅛@48c; 58,000 bu rejected at 43⅛@44c; 2,400 bu new high mixed at 44¼c; 4,800 bu new mixed at 44c; 800 bu no grade at 34c; 12,400 bu by sample at 36@46c on track; and 7,600 bu do at 44@46c free on board cars. Total, 358,400 bu.

OATS—Were active and firmer, averaging ¼c higher than on Saturday. The market opened higher in sympathy with corn and under a good demand from shorts and shippers, and subsequently weakened in company with corn, and closed easy at the inside prices of the day. The offerings included the inspection since Saturday, and were consequently large. The stock in store increased last week, but the shipments since have been large. Options were in request, but the trading was largely in cash, which was wanted to fill contracts, and it was thought the deliveries would be quite free in the afternoon. Cash No. 2 sold early at 30¼c and closed at 30c. Rejected sold at 24@24¼c. Seller July at 30@30¼c, closing at the inside. August sold at 29⅛@29⅞c, and closed at 29⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 130,000 bu No. 2 at 30@30¼c; 4,800 bu rejected at 24@24¼c; 3,600 bu by sample at 27@28c for mixed, and 30@34c for white on track, and 2,400 bu at 31@34c free on board. Total, 140,800 bu.

RYE—Was inactive. There were sellers of No. 2 at 67@67½c, but no demand at the prices. Rejected was nominal at 60@61c. Sales include 400 bu by sample at 62c on track.

BARLEY—Was quiet at Saturday's prices. Car-lots sold to shorts and parties having small orders, otherwise there was little trading, the option department being inactive and nominal. No. 2 sold at 57c, No. 3 at 35@36c, and rejected at 29@30c in car lots. Seller July was nominal at 57c and August at 58c. New barley, seller September, was quiet at 75@80c. There was little desire manifested to trade in the new crop, as most operators preferred to wait and see how it turned out. The reports concerning the crop were somewhat conflicting, but generally indicated that the prospect continued favorable. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 57c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 35@36c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29@30c; 1,200 bu by sample at 50c on track. Total, 7,200 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales, 60,000 bu. Seller July at $1.03⅞ and seller August at $1.05⅝.

LATEST.

Mess pork was about 10c lower under free offerings, closing at $19.35@19.40 for July, $19.50 for August, and $19.65@19.70 for September. Sales, 4,250 brls at $19.50@19.55 for August, and $19.65@19.70 for September.

Lard was quiet at $11.25@11.27½ July, $11.37½@11.40 August, and $11.47½@11.50 for September. Sales, 250 tcs seller the year at $10.50.

Short ribs were firmer, with sales of 200,000 lbs at $10.22½ cash and $10.60 for September.

Wheat was dull and weak, closing ⅛@¼c lower. Seller August sold at $1.05¾@1.05⅝, and closed at $1.05⅜. July sold at $1.03⅝@1.03¾, and closed at the inside.

Corn was in fair request and firmer, closing at 47⅞@48c for July, and 48⅜c for August, and 49@49¼c for September.

Oats were stronger, selling at 30@30¼c for July, and 29⅝@30c for August, both closing at the inside.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and weak. Small orders are filled at the given prices, but concessions would probably be made for large lots. Quotations: Hurl, 7@8c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 6¼@7c; good medium brush, 5¼@6¼c; common do, 4½@5c; fair inside and covers, 3½@4c; inferior, 3@4c; crooked, 2@6c.

BUTTER—There was quite an active movement yesterday in this staple, both the local and shipping demands being on a generous scale. Prices of good to fancy grades were steadily held, but the poorer sorts were unsettled and in buyers' favor. Quotations range as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 18@22c; medium to good grades, 14@16c; inferior to common, 11@13c.

BAGGING—No activity was visible in the bagging trade. Prices were not subjected to any quotable change, and we repeat our list: Stark A, 25c; Peerless AA, 24c; Lewiston, 23½c; Montaup, 24c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—In the cheese market there was a moderate amount of trading at about previous quotations, or at 8½@9½c for good to best factory. Sales of lower grades were effected at 5@7c.

COAL—There was a dull market at the following quotations: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do, range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Were in fair request among local retailers and shippers at 13@13½c for small packages of guaranteed stock, and 12@13c for packages in shipping order. The hot weather made sellers anxious to sell as soon as possible after arrival, and they had little difficulty in doing so.

FISH—Prices of whitefish were reduced 10@15c per ½ brl. Other kinds remain as before. Trade was dull, as is usually the case immediately after the "4th." We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50@4.60; No. 2 do, $4.35@4.40; trout, No. 1, $3.50@3.60; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.25; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; summer-cured codfish, $3.50@5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.75@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.50@6.75; do, ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 36@38c; No. 1 herring, 30@33c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A light business was doing at nominally steady prices. Following are the current quotations:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8@12c; raisins, layers, $2.85@2.90; loose Muscatel, $3.05@3.35; Valencia, 10½@10¾c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; citron, 23@24c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 9½@10¼c; pared peaches, 17@18c; blackberries, 10@10½c; raspberries, 32@33c; pitted cherries, 23@24c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 16½@17c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils 8@9½c; pecans, Texas, 11½@12c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were in moderate supply and were in request at lower prices. A few cherries were offered, but the bulk of the crop of early varieties is probably marketed. Strawberries were very dull. Oranges and lemons were in fair request at unchanged prices: Strawberries, Muskegon and Racine, 16 qts, $2.00@2.50; gooseberries, 4@5c per qt; red raspberries, $2.50@3.00 per case of 16 qts; black do, $2.50 per bu; blueberries, $4.00 per bu; blackberries, $5.00@5.50 per 24 qts; cherries, $2.75 per bu; new apples, 40@75c per box; tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per box; oranges, $7.00@8.00 per box; lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box.

GROCERIES—There was a quiet grocery market yesterday, and values were without change. Sugars, coffees, rice, sirups, and molasses were firm; other lines steady. We quote:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¼@6¾c; Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 5¾@7½c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 22@22½c; good to prime do, 21¼@21¾c; common to fair, 19¾@20½c; roasting, 18¾@19c; Singapore Java, 24½@25½c; Costa Rica, 22@23c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11⅝@11¾c; crushed, 11⅝@11¾c; powdered, 11¼@11⅜c; granulated, 11@11⅛c; A, standard, 10¾c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10⅛@10¼c; extra C, 9⅞c; C No. 2, 9⅝c; yellow C No. 1, 9⅜@9½c; do C No. 2, 7¼@9⅛c; choice brown, 9⅛c; fair to prime do, 9½@9c; common do, 8@8⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9¼c; common to good do, 8¼@8¾c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 68@70c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 27@28c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 51@52c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17¼@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¾@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 6@6¼c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5⅛@5¼c.

Starch—Laundry, 6½@7c; gloss, 9@9½c; corn, 9@10c.

HAY—Was dull and easy. The receipts were fair, but there was little inquiry. No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 2 do, $8.00@8.50; mixed do, $7.50@8.00; upland prairie, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 do, $7.75@8.00; slough, $6.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at the ruling price of last week. Sale was reported of 100 brls at $1.10½ per gallon.

HIDES—Were in good request and steady. The receipts are moderate as usual at this time of the year. Green city butchers', 5c; green cured light and heavy, 7@7½c; damaged, 5@5½c; part cured, 6¼@6½c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

LEATHER—Trade remains quiet at unchanged prices: Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.			
Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.15	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	80@ 95	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	30@ 35
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	27@ 29
Veals, No. 2	50@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	24@ 26
Kip	40@ 70	Insole	20@ 25
Upper, No. 1	19@ 23		
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	31@ 34		
OAK.			
Calf	90@1.30	Harness	35@ 04
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	38@ 43
Upper	18@ 23		
FRENCH STOCK.			
Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is as quiet as usual in midsummer, but steady at the prices following:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $8.50; do, IX, 10x14, $11.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $8.00.

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 27c.

Solder—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

Lead—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c.

Copper—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 10c; slabs, 8½c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 3¾c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American Russia A, 13c; B, 11c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount, of 30 per cent.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 10, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; fence wire, 5c; do, small lots, 5½c.

NAILS—Were quiet and steady at $3.05.

OILS—Prices of oils ranged the same as on Monday, where they were firmly held. We quote the market quiet: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 14½@15c; do, Illinois legal test, 14¾@15c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 15¾@16c; Snow White, 150 test, 17½@18c; do headlight, 175 deg., 18@18½c; extra lard oil, 88c; No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 55c; boiled, 60c; whale, winter-bleached, 72@75c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 33@35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13½@14½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@34c; natural 30 deg., 27@30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—Chickens were in fair supply and rather slow at $3.50@4.00 for old chickens and full-grown springs, and $2.00@2.50 for small springs. Turkeys were dull at 8@9c.

POTATOES—New potatoes sold at $2.50@2.75 per brl, and old at 25@30c per bu.

SEEDS—Good timothy sold at $2.75, and prime was quoted at $2.85@3.00, the outside sellers. Clover was quoted firm and scarce. Other seeds were very quiet: Timothy, $2.40@2.90; clover, $9.25@9.50; Hungarian, 30@45c; millet, 30@45c; flax, $1.25@1.30.

SALT—Was in continued good demand and steady: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $275; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Remain unchanged. There was a liberal inquiry both from the city and country trade at the following prices:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@43c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.05@1.10.

Imperial—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@36c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 47@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choice to choicest new first picking, 65@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—The market was steady at $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs.

WOOL—The market remains dull. Small orders are received occasionally, but large buyers continue to hold off, and the stock is increasing: Tub-washed, choice, 36@38c; fair to good, 30@35c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 25@28c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 18@21c; fine, 15@17c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,853	15,675	632
Tuesday	1,115	3,062	17
Wednesday	1,692	2,790	....
Total	5,660	21,527	649
Same time last week	10,487	31,032	850
Week before last	12,753	51,113	1,231

CATTLE—There was a buoyant tone to the market yesterday—a condition due to some extent to favorable news from the markets below, but principally the result of a scanty supply of stock. The offerings were mostly of a desirable quality, and between the different buyers present there was a sufficiently brisk competition to carry up prices 20@25c per 100 lbs. That yesterday's advance can long be maintained is decidedly improbable, as the next few days are almost certain to witness largely increased receipts. The market, however, closed firm, with fair prospects for Thursday. The most prominent sales of the day were 76 head sold by Strader, Wadsworth & Hall at $5.20, 52 head by Rader & Reed at $5.15, and 157 "stillers" sold by Conger Bros. at $4.85. Few common and inferior grades were received, and but little trading was done under $4.65, the ruling figures being $4.65@5.00 for good to choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.85@5.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas—Through droves	2.50@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
76	1,390	$5.20	30	1,385	$4.85
52	1,463	5.15	49	1,208	4.80
31	1,500	5.05	157 stillers	1,301	4.85
32	1,382	5.00	30	1,385	4.85
32	1,362	5.00	51	1,250	4.85
16	1,375	5.00	17	1,326	4.75
78	1,444	5.00	25	1,173	4.75
29	1,480	5.00	30	1,276	4.85
64	1,354	5.00	53	1,454	4.90
55	1,382	4.85	16	1,306	4.70
73	1,382	4.90	93 stillers	1,297	4.70
30	1,317	4.90	16	1,159	4.65
13	1,351	4.90	16	1,195	4.60
16	1,332	4.90	20 cows	1,008	4.25
30	1,358	4.85	20 cows	785	2.95
65	1,353	4.87½			

HOGS—There was a scarcity of hogs, and, under a strong demand, prices took a big jump upward, advancing early in the day to $6.25@6.60 for poor to choice qualities, where they remained firm to the close. There was not a specially urgent demand either from the packing or shipping interest, but the meagre offerings made the competition quite spirited, and everything sold immediately upon arrival. The following sales are a fair reflection of the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
210	204	$6.65	38	204	$6.55	59	300	$6.45
118	180	6.60	31	181	6.55	64	292	6.45
55	238	6.60	54	207	6.55	45	282	6.45
114	229	6.60	100	206	6.55	43	279	6.45
57	188	6.60	55	255	6.50	53	290	6.45
57	183	6.60	51	162	6.50	46	235	6.45
48	189	6.60	53	239	6.50	106	261	6.45
74	189	6.60	44	232	6.50	46	303	6.45
54	206	6.60	20	239	6.50	56	291	6.45
57	206	6.60	42	197	6.50	35	287	6.45
58	243	6.60	84	180	6.50	41	167	6.40
53	165	6.60	32	181	6.50	100	257	6.40
61	190	6.60	62	290	6.50	63	218	6.40
51	200	6.60	51	230	6.50	54	274	6.40
47	200	6.60	69	196	6.50	84	283	6.30
50	198	6.55	53	281	6.50	116	283	6.30
81	200	6.55	34	176	6.50	29	204	6.30
53	283	6.55	55	239	6.50	107	290	6.25
40	311	6.55	54	205	6.50	46	228	5.80
111	195	6.55	137	208	6.50	21	244	5.85
64	206	6.55	58	200	6.50			

SHEEP—There were none received. Prices may be quoted firm at $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 5.—*Beeves*—Fresh offerings 2,600, against 2,330 the same day last week: quality generally medium to good; market quiet; rather slow; trade about $1 per head reduction from current rates of last Monday; a couple of car-loads of Cherokee cattle at 7¼@8c; 3 cars green grass fed Indiana steers, 8¼@9c; otherwise extreme range, 9@10¼c; the greater part of transactions at 9¼@9½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,120 for two days, against 5,930 the same time last week; demand light; trade dull; limited with a strong downward tendency; common to good sheep 4@5¼c; a few choice lots, 5½@6c; lambs ranged 6½@8¼c.

Swine—Receipts, 6,340 for two days, against 6,350 the same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 1,734; total for the week, 8,738; market dull; prices a shade weaker; sales only 135 cars; unsold stock will be shipped East; Ohio steers, $4.50@5.12½; Illinois, $4.70@4.80; Indiana, $4.50@5.12½.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 600; total for the week, 5,400; only sales 3 cars on private terms.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; total for the week, 8,600; market active; supply light; Yorkers and heavy, $6.65@6.80.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—*Cattle*—Dull; prices ¼c lower; very best, 4⅞@5½c; first quality, 4½@4¾c; medium or good fair quality, 3¾@4¼c; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 3½@3¾c; most sales at $4⅛@5¼c; receipts, 1,113; sales, 1,077.

Hogs—In fair demand; prices a shade higher; range, 8¾@9¼c; receipts, 2,863.

Sheep—Very dull; range, 4@5c; receipts, 6,778.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—*Hogs*—Active, firm, and higher; Yorkers, $5.75@6.15; bacon, $6.15@6.25; butchers', $6.25@6.40.

Cattle—Supply light; butchers' in good demand and higher; good native steers, $4.25@4.65; do through Texans, $3.25@4.00.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again dull and easy. A large fleet was awaiting sale, but the combination of city buyers continue to hold off, and other buyers were inclined to follow suit except a few, chiefly from the interior, [illegible]

THE LAW.

A Choice Collection of Supreme Court Decisions.

The Northwestern University Must Pay Taxes on Its Leased Property.

Only that Actually Used for Educational Purposes Can Be Exempted.

Various Objections to the Dearborn Street Assessment Disposed Of.

The Contestant Wins Through the Fault of the City's Counsel.

The Whole Board of Trade Option Business Declared Illegal.

Record of Business Transacted in the Chicago Courts Yesterday.

NOT EXEMPT.

TAXING THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Following is the decision recently given by the Supreme Court holding that the property of the Northwestern University at Evanston, which is not directly used by it for educational purposes, is subject to taxation:

This appeal is from a judgment rendered by the Cook County Court against certain lands and town lots in the towns of Evanston and Wilmette, in Cook County, for delinquent taxes.

Appellant's claim is that the lands and town lots are exempt from all taxation, which claim is based on the fourth section of an amendment to its charter, approved Feb. 14, 1855, in these words: "That all property, of whatever kind or description, belonging to or owned by said corporation, shall be forever free from taxation for any and all purposes."

It is conceded, by a stipulation read in evidence on the trial in the Court below and made part of the record, that the lands and town lots, the taxation on which is in controversy, "are leased by appellant to different parties on leases for a longer or a shorter time, and that none of them are used or occupied for buildings or other direct appliances for education."

The question we propose to consider is, conceding that the clause we have quoted from appellant's charter is, as it seems to be, broad enough to comprehend these lands and town lots, was it competent for the General Assembly, under the Constitution of 1848, which was in force at the date of that enactment, to

GRANT AN EXEMPTION SO BROAD AND SO SWEEPING IN ITS CHARACTER?

It was provided by Sec. 3, Art. IX. of that instrument, "The property of the State and counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for schools, religious and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation."

It is not claimed that appellant is, in any sense, a public corporation; but it is claimed that the purpose for which it is created is so far beneficial to the public that it affords a sufficient consideration for the grant of exemption from taxation in the amendment, and that when the amendment was accepted and acted upon by the corporations it must be held a vested right, which cannot be withdrawn by subsequent legislation, because of the provision in the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of a contract.

If it was competent for the General Assembly to make the exemption, we are not disposed to contest the correctness of this position; but if it was not competent to make the exemption, the attempt was a nullity, and the case is not affected by the Constitution of the United States.

The corporation being private, the tax-payer, in general, is relieved of no obligation in consequence of the exemption which he would otherwise have to discharge by the payment of taxes, and, in proportion as appellant becomes the owner of property which is thereby withdrawn from taxation, the burden of taxation is increased upon him.

The equality between burden and benefit, in such cases, is presumptive only; and can, if at all, only be true in fact in reference to the public as an aggregate. In the very nature of things such exemptions must, proportionately, increase the burdens upon individual tax-payers, in many cases, where there can be no corresponding actual benefit. It is true, it is impracticable that there can, in any instance of the levy and collection of public taxes, be an actual equivalent received by every tax-payer for the full amount he pays; or that there can be any system of taxation devised so perfect in its practical operation that there shall be no inequality in the distribution of the burden—but it has always been recognized that laws imposing taxes are just and equitable in proportion as they approximate such principles, and unjust and inequitable as they depart from them. The general principle upon which taxation was required to be levied by the Constitution of 1848 was that of uniformity, and

EXEMPTIONS WERE EXCEPTIONAL, AND, THEREFORE, TO BE CONSTRUED STRICTLY;

and such is the general rule of construction in regard to exemptions from taxation. Cooley on Taxation, 146. Sedgwick on State and Court Law, 632.

As is said in a recent case by the Supreme Court of the United States,—Tucker vs. Ferguson, 22 Wallace, 575,—"The taxing power is vital to the functions of government. It helps to support the social compact and give it efficacy. It reaches the interest of every member of the community. It may be restrained by contract in special cases for the public good, where such contracts are not forbidden. But the contract must be shown to exist. There is no presumption in its favor. Every reasonable doubt should be resolved against it. Where it exists it is to be rigidly scrutinized, and never permitted to extend, either in scope or duration, beyond what the terms of the concession clearly require. It is in derogation of public right, and narrows a trust for the good of all."

Bearing in mind this rule of construction, if it had been intended the General Assembly was to be empowered to exempt all property, of whatever kind or description, as is assumed to be done by the amendment to the charter, we must suppose it would have been so said in unmistakable language. By the language of the Constitution we have quoted, while a discretion is conferred on the General Assembly whether to exempt or not, and, if it shall determine to exempt, the amount of the exemption, it is

CLEARLY RESTRICTED IN THE EXERCISE OF THIS DISCRETION,

to property for schools, and for religious and charitable purposes. Property for such purposes, in the primary and ordinary acceptation of the term, is property which is, itself, adapted to and intended to be used as an instrumentality in aid of such purposes. It is the direct or immediate use, and not the remote or consequential benefit to be derived through the means of the property, that is contemplated. Houses, furniture, grounds, etc., to be actually used for educational purposes may be said to be for school purposes; but property to be used in farming or manufacturing, or in trade, is property for farming, for manufacturing, or for trade, and the purpose to which the resulting profits may be devoted does not change its character. So property owned by corporations created for school, religious, or charitable purposes, and property for schools or religious or charitable purposes, by no means necessarily mean the same thing. The ownership may extend to all kinds of property authorized by the charter, whether it is such as is to be actually used in connection with the purposes of the incorporation or otherwise; but property for the purposes of the incorporation must be such as to be used in connection with those purposes. An accurate description of the property the tax upon which is in controversy would seem to be "property used for profit, for the benefit of the University."

As illustrative, and in support of this construction, the following cases, which, though arising on the construction of statutes, are equally pertinent to the construction of like clauses in constitutions, may be referred to. In the First M. E. Church vs. The City of Chicago, 26 Ill., 472, the question was, whether, under a statute exempting from taxation "every building erected for the use of any literary, religious, benevolent, charitable, or scientific institution," a building was exempted of which the third and fourth stories were in one large room, used exclusively for religious purposes, while the first and second stories were rented for compensation and the proceeds applied to religious purposes; and it was held the portion rented for compensation was taxable, and the portion occupied for religious purposes was not. The Court said: "The meaning of the law is, as applied to religious buildings and furniture, that they must be used directly for sacred and not for secular purposes. It is not enough that the profits or income of the secular uses are to be applied to sacred purposes. When money is made by the use of the building, that is profit, no matter to what purpose that money is applied."

It will be observed that the words of the statute there, in describing the building to be exempted, are: "Any building for the use of any literary or religious society," etc.; and the argument that the fact that the profits derived from renting were devoted exclusively to religious purposes showed that the rooms rented, as well as the balance, were for the use of the religious society, was equally as forcible, and rested on the same premises as does the argument here that the property is for schools, or the purposes of schools, although it is devoted to agricultural or other purposes entirely disconnected from schools, because the profits to be derived from renting it are to be appropriated in aid of the University.

In Pierce vs. The Inhabitants of Cambridge, 2 Cushing, 612, the statute exempted from taxation "The personal property of all literary, benevolent, charitable, and scientific institutions, and such real estate belonging to such institutions as shall be actually occupied by them, or by the officers of such institutions,

FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE INCORPORATED."

The plaintiff was a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Harvard College, and the house and land which he occupied was the property of the college, but had been let to him at a rent of $400 a year, and the question was whether this property was within the exemption of the statute. It was held that it was not,—that the occupation of a lessee was not such an occupation as was intended by the statute, but that it would have been otherwise if the building had been erected by one of the Professors or officers of the college, and had been occupied by the plaintiff with the permission of the college, and without having any estate therein, or paying any rent therefor. Washburn College vs. Commissioners of Shawnee County, 8 Kansas, 344, presented the question whether a quarter-section of land held by the plaintiff, which was a literary and educational institution, for the sole purpose of thereafter erecting its permanent buildings thereon, but which was at that time unimproved and unoccupied, was exempt from taxation under a clause in a statute exempting from taxation "all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, and charitable purposes;" and it was held that it was not. See also Orr vs. Baker, 4 Ind., 86; Methodist Church vs. Ellis, 38 Ind., 3; Lowell vs. Lowell, 1 Metc., 538; State vs. Ross, 4 Zabriskie, 497; Wyman vs. St. Louis, 17 Mo., 335.

OUR CONCLUSION

is that it was not competent for the General Assembly to exempt from taxation property owned by educational, religious, or charitable corporations, which was not itself used directly in aid of the purposes for which the corporations were created, but which was held for profit merely, although the profits were to be devoted to the proper purposes of the corporation. To the extent, therefore, that the fourth section of the amendment to appellant's charter, approved Feb. 14, 1855, assumes to do so, it is to be considered void and of no effect, but no further.

The judgment is affirmed.

DEARBORN STREET.

Following is the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Sheldon, J., in the case of Alexander E. Guild, Jr., vs. The City of Chicago on an appeal from the Superior Court of Cook County June 30, 1876:

This is an appeal from an order of confiscation by the Superior Court of Cook County of a special assessment which had been made by Commissioners for the public improvement of opening and extending Dearborn street in the City of Chicago from Jackson street to Fourteenth street. The assessment proceedings were had under the provisions of Art. IX. of an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872. Laws 1871–72, page 218.

Sec. 54 of said article provides that "any city or incorporated town or village may, if it shall so determine, by ordinance adopt the provisions of this article without adopting the whole of this act, and where it shall have so adopted this article, it shall have the right to take all proceedings in this article provided for and have the benefit of all the provisions hereof." The Common Council of the City of Chicago adopted this article by ordinance passed Feb. 2, 1872.

THE FIRST OBJECTION

taken to this assessment is that the ordinance of adoption of this article is null and void for the reason that said Sec. 54, which provides for such adoption of the article, is unconstitutional, because,

First—The subject of that section is not expressed in the title of the act, and so this action is in violation of that provision of the Constitution that "No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." The argument is that the title of the act is for the incorporation of cities and villages—the organization of municipalities—but that Sec. 54 does not respect the organization of any municipality, but the amendment only of existing charters, which is a different subject. The act provides not only that existing cities and incorporated towns may adopt this ninth article of the act, but that they may become incorporated under the act. The argument employed would lead to the extent that the whole act is unconstitutional so far as it relates to existing cities and incorporated towns, it being amendatory of prior laws applicable to them. By the adoption of the entire act, any existing city or incorporated town would become wholly incorporated under the act. By the adoption of the 54th section alone, it might be regarded as incorporating to that extent under the act. Anything legitimately appertaining to the incorporation of cities and villages we regard as germane to the subject, expressed in the title, and that this section does pertain to such purpose. See The People vs. Wright, 70 Ill., 388.

Second—Again, said Sec. 54 is claimed to be unconstitutional for the reason that the Legislature therein delegate the power of legislation to cities, towns, and villages which by the constitution, it alone can exercise. We regard this question as settled in this State by former decisions of this Court. In The People vs. Reynolds, 5 Gilm., 12, and The People vs. Salomon, 51 Ill., 55, the validity of laws was sustained, which depended for their going into effect upon the result of a majority of the votes of the people of the localities to be affected by the laws. It was there said that a law may depend upon a future event or contingency for its taking effect, and that contingency may arise from the voluntary act of others,—that the contingency may as well be the result of the vote of the people of the locality to be affected by the law as any other. This Art. IX., alone and by itself, disjoined from the rest of the act, in order to have operation in any city, incorporated town, or village, depended for its going into effect upon the future event or contingency of the passage of an ordinance for its adoption. The contingency might as well be the adoption of the article by an ordinance as the adoption of it by a vote of the people. Under the principle of those decisions, this 54th section does not conflict with the Constitution in this respect claimed.

Third—A further reason why Sec. 54 is said to be unconstitutional is that the Legislature therein attempt to exercise a power which, by the Constitution, it is inhibited from exercising, viz.: To change, extend, or amend an existing charter.

The constitutional provision relied upon in this behalf is: "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws . . . . incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any city or village." Had the section been made to apply to some one city or village alone there would have been force in the objection. It would then have been a local and special law changing or amending the charter of a city or village. But this provision is not one of that character. It is a general provision alike applicable to and equally affecting all cities and villages, and not within the provision of this Constitutional inhibition. The people vs. Wright supra.

It is objected that the ordinance providing for this improvement is void as it

PROVIDES FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE TAXING POWER

in another and different manner from that prescribed by law.

Sec. 9 of Art. IX. of the Constitution provides: "The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise."

Sec. 1 of Art IX. of the act in question provides: "That the corporate authorities of cities and villages are hereby vested with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation, or both of contiguous property, or by general taxation, or otherwise, as they shall by ordinance provide."

The ordinance directing the improvement provides: That said improvement shall be made and the cost thereof paid for by a special assessment or be levied upon the property to be benefited thereby to the amount that the same may be legally assessed therefor, and the remainder of such cost to be paid by general taxation.

The point of the objection is that the law conferring the power to make local improvements by special assessments limits its exercise to contiguous property, and that the ordinance entirely disregards this limitation. There are other portions of this Sec. IX. or Art. IX., which seem to contemplate that the assessment be made upon such property as may be specially benefited, without regard to whether it be contiguous or not. The law in this respect should receive a construction to make it conform to the Constitution.

It is contended on the part of appellant that the constitutional provision that corporate authorities may be vested with power "to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise," confirms the subject of special assessment to contiguous property—that word "contiguous" here relates as well to special assessment as to special taxation, and special assessment must be upon contiguous property. It is insisted on the other hand that the word "contiguous" does not apply to special assessment, but only to special taxation, so that it is only special taxation which is to be upon contiguous property, leaving the subject of special assessment unrestricted. That as before the adoption of the present Constitution a valid special assessment had been recognized and defined by decisions of this Court as an assessment upon all property specially benefited by the improvement not more than the benefits conferred, and in proportion to benefits without any limitation to contiguous property, the Constitution should be understood as having used the words "special assessment" in the same sense. After a full consideration of the respective arguments upon the question, we arrive at the conclusion that the word "contiguous" as used in this constitutional provision, applies to special assessment as well as to special taxation, and that the special assessment therein contemplated is one upon contiguous property. But although then it is to be regarded as the meaning of the Constitution and statute that the special assessment is to be upon contiguous property, and the ordinance directs it to be levied upon the property to be benefited by the improvement, etc., without limitation to contiguous property, the ordinance would not for that reason be void. If the assessment was in fact made upon contiguous property, it should be upheld, notwithstanding the general terms of the ordinance.

A POINT IS MADE

that the Constitution does not confer the power to authorize local improvements to be made by "general taxation," and that the ordinance for the improvement, in so far as it provides that any part of the cost shall be paid by general taxation, is void. Were that even so, we fail to see the force of the objection as bearing upon the question here involved, which is not one respecting the imposition of any general tax, but a special assessment solely, and the point is dismissed without further notice.

It is further objected that the assessment-roll, as returned by the Commissioners making the assessment, is defective in the respect that there is

NO MAP ACCOMPANYING THE SAME,

as by law required. Sec. 25 of Art. IX. of the act as originally passed did require the Commissioners to make a map showing the lots to be benefited by the improvement, and to mark on each lot shown in the map the amount assessed against it. Laws '71 and '72 page 251. This section was repealed by an act approved April 25, 1873, in force July 1, 1873.—Laws of 1873, page 66. Sec. 26 of Art. IX., which, as originally passed, required the Commissioners to certify the map with the assessment roll to the Court, was amended by an act which took effect March 30, 1874. By the section so amended no map is necessary to accompany the roll.—Revised Stat., 1874, Sec. 140. The assessment in question was made in 1875. The title of the repealing act of 1873 is "An act to repeal Sec. 25 and to amend Secs. 27 and 28 of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872.'"

The position taken is that this repeal and amendment do not change the law as respects the City of Chicago; that upon the adoption by the Common Council of the City of Chicago of Art. IX. of the act, that article as respects the city of Chicago ceased to be Article IX. of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," but became from that time forth a part of and one of the provisions in the City Charter in the city of Chicago; that the repealing act is limited to the general law, as it does not profess to extend to any city charter which the city had adopted and made Article IX. a part of its charter; that upon the familiar principles applicable to general and particular statutes, the repeal cannot be held to extend to any such city charter. The same argument would apply to the case of a city which had become incorporated under and adopted the whole of the act, and no amendment simply of the act or repeal of any of its provisions would apply to such city, unless it were included by express reference. We know of no good ground upon which to rest for support such a position. By the process of adoption by a city of this article of the act, the article is not taken out of the act and is no longer a part thereof, and incorporated into and made a component part of a different law, to-wit.: the City Charter. The act still remains operative in all its parts in respect to all cities and villages in the State. Any unqualified amendment of the article or repeal of any of its provisions affects the article in its application universally to all the cities and villages in the State, irrespective of the circumstance of its having or not been previously adopted by any city or village. The only effect in this wise of any such adoption of the article is to make it operative in a city or village where it was not operative before. The heading and subject matter of this Art. IX is "special assessment for local improvements." In the making thereof since the adoption of this article, the City of Chicago, for its authority and guide of action, looks to Art. IX. of "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," and not to its city charter as a distinct thing therefrom, and it is governed by Art. IX., not as it was at the time of its adoption by the city, but as it is at the time when action comes to be taken thereunder.

At the time of the making of the assessment in question, the Commissioners, for information as to their duty, had recurrence to Art. IX. of this act of the General Assembly. They found there was no provision requiring a map to be made or returned with the assessment-roll. True, there was such a provision therein at the time of its adoption by the city, but it had since been repealed, and the article contained no such provision at the time when the Commissioners acted, and they were not required to make or return a map with the assessment roll. The effect of the construction contended for would be to thwart the purposes of the act in securing uniformity in the charters of cities and villages, as every change in the law by the Legislature would operate to produce differences in such charters.

It is claimed that the ordinance directing this improvement was void, for reason that the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago had never made a report recommending or disapproving the work, with a statement of the expense thereof, as formerly required by the charter of the city. According to Sec. 20 of Art. IX., the City Council are required to appoint three of its members, or any other three competent persons, to estimate and report the cost of the improvement contemplated. Whether or not the City Council might have pursued in this respect the former provision of the City Charter we can have no doubt there was a right here to proceed under Art. IX., and there was no more required than to follow the mode there prescribed. The report of the Board of Public Works was not necessary; it was required under any of the provisions of Art. IX.

It is objected that there is no proof showing that the Common Council

EVER PASSED ANY ORDINANCE

directing this improvement. The Court excluded the ordinance when it was offered in evidence before the jury, and rightly. It was not competent evidence to go to the jury under the issues. The only issues to be determined by the jury were whether the property of the appellant was assessed more or less than it was benefited or more or less than its proportionate share of the cost of the improvement, and the amount for which it ought to be assessed.—Sec. 31, Art. IX.

The same remarks are applicable to the exclusion of the report of the Board of Public Works as evidence before the jury. The ground of its exclusion by the Court was "that the report was already before the Court and jury as pleadings." Any question arising upon the report, as well as the ordinance, was one for the Court. The transcript of the record does not contain the original petition in the condemnation proceedings nor the supplemental petition in the assessment proceeding. Nor does it purport to be a complete copy of the record. A certified copy of the ordinance must have been a part of the original petition for condemnation; Sec. 5 of Art. IX requires that the petition shall contain the same. This assessment was in that same proceeding.—Sec. 53, Art. IX. The supplemental petition for the assessment is required to recite the ordinance for the improvement and the report of the Commission as to its cost.—Sec. 22, Art. IX. Appellant in the Court below recognized and treated the ordinance as a part of the record. Before the impaneling of the jury he moved to dismiss the proceedings because the ordinance providing for the improvement was illegal and void, and the same reason was made one of the grounds of his motion in arrest of judgment. The objection is without merit.

It is insisted that the Court below erred in not awarding appellant.

A SEPARATE TRIAL.

The language of Sec. 34, Art. IX., taken in connection with prior section relative to the proceedings on application for judgment, would seem to show that a single hearing and a single judgment, several in effect, were contemplated by the law. We think, at, most that the allowing or not of a separate trial was but a matter of discretion with the Court below, and there is no ground to think the discretion of the Court was improperly exercised.

IT IS ASSIGNED AS AN ERROR

that the witness Benze, one of the Commissioners who made the assessment, was not permitted to answer the question whether, in the assessment of the property along the line of Dearborn street, he had established some scale increasing and decreasing as he went toward and from the contemplated improvement, and how, in assessing the north and south half of appellant's lot, he arrived at a difference of $1.12. Appellant's counsel state that they rest the propriety of these questions upon the decisions of this Court in City of Chicago vs. Larned, 34 Illinois; and Crock vs. City of Chicago, 56 Illinois, 428, where in the former case it was held that an assessment not in proportion to benefits, but in proportion to frontage, is unconstitutional, and in the latter that evidence offered to show that the cost of an improvement was assessed in proportion to frontage was competent. The application of the cases is not perceived. The questions asked were not whether the assessment was made in proportion to frontage. The decisions were under a different law. Sec. 24, Art. IX, prescribes the basis upon which assessments shall be made, which conforms to the decisions of this Court as to what is the right basis. Even if the Commissioners, in making their assessment, proceeded upon a wrong basis, their assessment was not controlling, and Sec. 31, Art IX, provides that on the hearing either party may introduce such other evidence as may tend to establish the right of the matter.

The question upon the hearing was whether appellant's land has been assessed more than it was benefited, or more than its proportionate share. And it was gone into at large by the evidence of quite a number of witnesses on both sides introduced before the jury. There is no ground for the objection.

APPELLANT'S FIFTH OBJECTION

in the Court below, on the application for judgment on the assessment, was that the objector's land was not contiguous to the improvement and could not be assessed, and upon his attempting to prove that it was not so contiguous that fact was admitted by the appellee. They admitted away the cause of the appellee, as we hold that under the Constitution and statute the authority was to make special assessments only on contiguous property, and, this assessment not having been made on contiguous property, it was unauthorized and illegal. But we do not adopt appellant's definition of the term contiguous—that it is to be used in its strictly etymological meaning of touching, and to be confined to property abutting on the improvements. Webster in his dictionary defines it as "touching," but adds that the word is sometimes used in a wider sense, though not with strict propriety, for "adjacent" or "near," without being absolutely in contrast. We think that it is in this wider sense in which the word is used in the Constitution, and that it is not necessary to come within the meaning of contiguous property that the property should abut on the improvement. It may be that the property assessed was in fact contiguous property according to the scope which we would give to the term contiguous, but the admission is fatal.

On the ground of this admission the refused instruction on this head should have been given and the motion for a new trial should have been granted instead of being overruled.

The judgment is reversed and cause remanded. Judgment reversed.

OPTIONS

HELD TO BE ILLEGAL.

Following is the opinion of the Supreme Court (delivered by Scott, C. J.) in the case of Aquila H. Pickering et al. vs. Henry Cease, appealed from the Superior Court of Cook County:

This controversy arises out of grain transactions between the parties, about which there does not seem to be any serious misunderstanding, except as to two "option deals" in corn,—one for 10,000 bushels for delivery in August and another for a like amount for delivery in September. An amount was admitted to be due on former transactions, for which the Court rendered judgment in favor of plaintiffs and against defendant, Cease, who was the only defendant served with process. Plaintiffs claimed that a larger sum was due on the previous transactions, but the amount was not considerable, and probably the sum found by the Court is nearly if not entirely correct. That, however, is not the matter in dispute. It has reference only to the two last transactions in corn, and it is in regard to those items that plaintiffs bring the case to this Court on appeal.

Upon the theory that plaintiffs made purchases for defendants of corn for August and September delivery, still, in view of the evidence, the judgment is quite as large as it ought to be. Had plaintiffs sold the corn at the highest market price after the alleged purchases, there would have been but little if any loss sustained. Whether they were directed to do so by defendants was a question of fact to be found by the court to whom the cause was submitted. On this question the testimony was

FLATLY CONTRADICTORY.

If the Court adopted the theory of the defendants the judgment is warranted by the evidence. Clearly it was the province of the Court to determine which was the better evidence on that question, and we see no reason to be dissatisfied with the conclusion reached.

But there is another consideration that is fatal to a recovery in any event, so far as the two last deals are concerned. There is no sufficient evidence that any grain was in fact bought for defendants for delivery in August or September. So far as anything is proven, the alleged purchases are purely fictitious: The grain plaintiff bought of Hutchinson was immediately sold back to him. It was not paid for, nor was it expected by the parties it would be called for or delivered. The parties were merely speculating in difference as to the market values of grain on the Chicago market. Such contracts are void at common law as being inhibited by a sound public morality. They were in no just sense contracts with the privilege of the seller to deliver at a future day. Time contracts are of daily occurrence and must of necessity be in commercial transactions. Agreements for the future delivery of grain or any other commodity are not prohibited by the common law, nor by any statute of this State, nor by any policy adopted for the protection of the public. What the law does prohibit and what it deems detrimental to the general welfare is

SPECULATING IN DIFFERENCES

in market values. The alleged contracts for August and September come within this definition. No grain was ever bought and paid for, nor do we think it was ever expected any would be called for or that any would have been delivered had demand been made. What were these but "option contracts" in the most objectionable sense? that is, the seller had the privilege of delivering or not delivering, and the buyer the privilege of calling or not calling for the grain just as they chose. On the maturity of the contracts they were to be filled by adjusting the differencies in the market values. Being in the nature of gambling transactions, the law will tolerate no such contracts. The judgment is for quite as much as it ought to be under the evidence, and will be affirmed.

Wilkinson, Sackett & Bean appeared for appellants; McCoge, Culver & Butler for appellee.

CHICAGO.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Chicago West Division Railway Company filed an answer yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to the supplemental bill of Jesse H. Foster vs. The Metropolitan City Railway Company, the Chicago West Division Railway Company and others. The original bill was filed to restrain the Metropolitan City Railway Company from laying a track on Lake and Canal streets, and an injunction was granted to prevent the Company from taking any steps in such direction. In disobedience of this order, in February last the Metropolitan Company filed a petition in the County Court to have condemned the land necessary for such a purpose. The supplemental bill set out this fact, and asked for summary relief. The West Division Company admits the fact that such petition was filed, and states that in 1861 the Chicago City Railway Company, having the right to lay a track on Lake and Canal streets, surrendered that right on condition that no other company should be allowed such privilege. All the rights, privileges, and duties of the Chicago City Railway Company on the West Side were subsequently transferred to the West Division Railway Company. The latter now claims that the city has broken its agreement by giving the Metropolitan Railway Company leave to lay a track on Lake and Canal streets, and that therefore the conditional promise of the Chicago City Railway Company is void and not binding, and it or its assignee has the prior right over any competitor to lay such track. The defendant avers its intention to use this newly-acquired right and lay a track on the above-named streets just as soon as public necessity requires it. In furtherance of this intent its Board of Directors have passed resolutions to take such steps toward the use and occupation of such streets, or parts thereof, for the operating of its franchises as might be lawful for it to do without violating its contracts with the city.

A MALPRACTICE SUIT.

Judge Gary was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Patrick Smart vs. Dr. Edward W. Lee, an action brought to recover $5,000 damages for alleged malpractice. Smart claims that in the fall of 1873, having had the bone of one of his thighs fractured, he applied to Dr. Lee for treatment, but that the leg was set so carelessly and unskillfully that it was drawn up and rendered shorter than the other. The case will probably occupy all day to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The National Life Insurance Company of Vermont filed a bill against William H. Bill, Charles Hopkinson, C. W. Weston, J. K. Russell, assignee, C. N. Shipman, H. Holtslander, O. T. Randall, H. E. C. Daniels, Laura N. Stark, W. K. Nixon, administrator, of J. L. Stark, deceased, J. L. Stark, Mary A. Stark, J. Y. and Charles Dewey, to foreclose a mortgage for $25,000 made by W. A. Bill on Lot 1, in Blocks 5 and 6 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fraction of Sec. 29, 39, 14.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the case of Bangs Brothers an order was made yesterday authorizing the Assignee to sell the bankrupts' stock of stoves at public auction, after giving three weeks' notice by publication.

In the case of Burnett & Driggs the Assignee was authorized to advertise for bids, after three weeks' notice in the Galesburg *Register*.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Bernard Einstein et al., for the use of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., began a suit for $2,500 against the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, another for a like amount against the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and a third for the same sum against the Western Assurance Company.

Frederick Henning commenced an action in trespass against Otto Ecker to recover $5,000 damages.

E. W. Blatchford and W. H. Bradley, trustees, brought suit in debt for $3,000 against John B. Gerard and Antoine Gateau, and another, for $2,000 against the same parties.

E. B. Pike sued W. H. Stevenson and Edgar T. Paul for $2,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William Turner began a suit in replevin against Alexander Cassel & Co., and C. N. Adams to recover thirty head of steers, valued at $1,600.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Phinneas York was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given sixty days in the Bridewell.

Daniel Smith was tried for resisting an officer. The jury failed to agree, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and motions of course.

JUDGE GARY—Set cases 6,806, Pettes vs. Brown; 8,707, Theska vs. Agnew; 8,726, Winship vs. Village of Norwood Park; 11,255, Crawford, vs Hayes, and 3,205, Raphael vs. Second National Bank. No. 6,540, Smart vs. Lee, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 1,087, Cahill vs. Ronayne.

ITEMS.

It was noted in these columns Monday that a foreclosure suit had been begun in the Circuit Court against Robert Hervey, Azariah Galt et al. It should have been added that Mr. Hervey appears as trustee only, and Mr. Galt as his successor in the trust.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—J. L. Wayne & Son vs. Thomas L. Kempster, verdict $1,473.13, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. H. Morrison vs. Thomas U. Botham, $889.15.

JUDGE GARY—J. B. Grommes et al. vs. John T. Corcoran, $421.90.—S. S. Sweezey vs. Frederick Hue, $162.20.—August Zander et al. vs. John and Benedict A. Cox, $520.07.—William Kerr vs. Samuel O. Walker, $546.88.—G. C. Christian vs. George F. Dart, $289.42.—J. A. Stone vs. David Witkowsky, $329.87.—L. L. Eaton et al. vs. Adolph Silver, $357.87.—Sarah Marple vs. Highland Park Building Company, $1,282.12.—E. F. Hollister et al. vs. Franklin N. Beckwith, $464.79.—W. F. Coolbaugh vs. John F. Card, $252.75.—First National Bank of Chicago vs. McCormick Wood Moulding and Building Company, $252.57.—D. De Castro et al. vs. Chauncey T. Bowen, $1,254.86.—K. Nerisen vs. Edwin Thomas, $5,500.—J. L. Wayne & Son vs. Jacob Miller, $1,117.77.—D. B. Wood vs. W. W. White and Henry G. Underwood, $221.93.—J. L. Meyers et al. vs. Franklin H. and Charles L. Beckwith, $663.04.—J. C. Tucker vs. Daniel Webster, $432.74.—Joseph Potter et al. vs. Same, $478.77.—Illinois Trust and Savings Bank vs. August Kopsell and Robert Whitely, $1,129.—G. W. Garfield vs. Robert Burrows, $680.—Dement, Gray, Ritchie & Co. vs. John H. Kroger, $117.12.—Murry Nelson et al. vs. Cameron and John J. Withrow, $2,567.17.—F. F. Elmindorf vs. George A. Smith, $329.47.—S. D. Kimbark vs. Christian S. Engle, $325.78.—Norwood Land & Building Association vs. Warren F. Holden, $4,586.41.—Joseph Schlermzauer et al. vs. John K. Kroger, $114.36.—Eureka Coal Company vs. Chicago Plate & Bar Mill Company, $1,076.69.—Same vs. Milton A. Jenkins, $443.50.—J. E. Tyler, Trustee, etc., vs. Myron H. Aldrich $804.86.

FLOODS IN THE COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

TERMINUS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, PUGET SOUND, June 21.—The floods in the Columbia are causing great destruction. When I left Portland this morning it was half under water, and the worst is not yet. One and perhaps two feet more water must come, as the snows are melting rapidly. Three hotels are reported swept away. H.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

A Melancholy Return from Madison to Chicago.

The Train Wrecked Yesterday a Few Miles from Beloit.

The Fireman Killed and Three Members of the Regiment Wounded.

General Smash-Up of Drums and Guns—The March to Beloit.

The city was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday forenoon by wild rumors of a dreadful accident to the First Regiment, en route from Madison, Wis., to Chicago. One report had it that the special Northwestern Railway train bearing the boys had been thrown into Beloit River, and twenty-five lives lost. Another had three men killed outright and several fatally injured. Telegrams were sent to Beloit, and soon afterward reports were received stating that three members of the regiment were severely injured, but none killed; the fireman of the locomotive was killed, and the engineer slightly wounded; the train was partially wrecked, the engine lying in the river, and the baggage-car and two passenger-cars torn to pieces, and that was the full extent of the catastrophe. Relatives and friends of the members of the First Regiment made anxious inquiries at the Armory on Lake street, and at the Milwaukee depot, and anxiety was expressed on every hand concerning the reports. The railway officers dispatched a special train with Surgeon Isham and others to the scene of the wreck at 10 o'clock, and the run was made in one hour and fifty-five minutes. On arrival there, Dr. Isham found James Taylor, of Company B, at the Goodwin House, in Beloit, dangerously, and, he fears, fatally injured. H. S. Everhart and Frank Dudley, slightly injured about the face and head. Dr. Strong and other physicians in Beloit attended the injured men, and Dr. Isham also added to their comfort. The people of Beloit did all in their power to relieve the sufferers, and hospitably took care of the regiment and their accompanying friends.

Lon Leonard, the fireman of the locomotive, No. 95, was killed, and when the regiment left Beloit his body was still lying in the water, wedged in the wrecked engine. The engineer, Frothingham, had a very narrow escape, and was slightly bruised and cut. Both men belong at Harvard, where Leonard leaves a wife and three children.

THE ENGINEER STATED

that when 3 miles south of Beloit, and while running at the rate of about 15 miles or less an hour,—that slow speed being necessary on account of the danger which he feared from the heavy rain which had fallen since midnight and flooded the entire country,—his engine suddenly bounded over a portion of track which had been washed out, and in a moment thereafter the tender struck another washout, and the locomotive tore along the ties for a few yards and then pitched into Rock River, a stream 20 feet from the track, and overflowing its banks with the flood of waters which came down. It was about 5 o'clock, and daylight had just begun to break through the black and portentous clouds, which were every now and then lighted up with flashes of lightning, when the casualty occurred. The baggage car pitched on to the locomotive tender, throwing Lieut.-Col. Hubbard, Quartermaster Sergeant Warnicke, the General Guides, and Company Quartermasters, and blankets, baggage, guns, and other stuff, into one promiscuous mass—piling all in a heap in the forward end of the car. The officers released themselves from the wreck and got out of the windows. With the exception of a few slight bruises and a terrible shaking up, no other serious injury happened. The staff of the national flag was broken in two.

IN THE FIRST PASSENGER COACH

Drum-Major Nevans and his corps of twenty-two boys, with their drums, and the Elgin Brass Band, numbering twenty-four men, with their instruments, were seated, nearly all asleep and unconscious of the impending danger. Suddenly they were all pitched forward, and drums and instruments were heaved upon them. Some of the boys were buried beneath the mass for a moment or two, and then all the men and boys managed to crawl through the windows. Their escape from serious injury was miraculous, for not a seat was left whole or in its place; nearly all the instruments were badly bruised, and some were broken, and but six drums out of the twenty-two were saved from breakage. Maj. Nevans stated to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that the men and boys behaved admirably, and fell to work with a will to help others in the wreck.

COMPANY B,

Capt. DeWitt in command, was in the second car, and it was in that coach where the greatest injury was done. There were a few others from other companies in the car, every seat in which was occupied by two men. When the accident occurred the car pitched violently forward, and, with the sudden rebound of the other coaches forward, it telescoped into the car in front of it and became a total wreck. The occupants, and their muskets and other accoutrements, were jammed in with them and mingled in one confused mass. James Taylor, a young man employed by the Western News Company, and an esteemed member of the regiment, was shockingly injured about the head, face, and chest,—so seriously, in fact, that his chances for recovery are pronounced very doubtful. The boys were not long in extricating themselves from the wreck, and under the leadership of Capt. DeWitt, who is entitled to great credit for his coolness and good management, they brought poor Taylor from the ruined car, bleeding profusely and suffering terribly. Word was dispatched to Beloit by Col. Davis, who was also quickly on hand, and Dr. Strong and other physicians came down and gave the injured young man such relief as they could by dressing his wounds and administering medicine. Taylor was afterward taken to Beloit on a hand-car, and placed in the Goodwin House, where Mr. Fitch was left in care of him. At last accounts he was in a critical condition, and Dr. Isham considers his recovery doubtful. His relatives here were notified of his condition, and they repaired at once to his bedside.

H. S. Everhart, also of B Company, was wounded severely, but not dangerously, on the head. He was soon able to take care of himself. Frank Dudley had an ugly wound inflicted on the cheek, and fifteen or twenty others received bad bruises and scratches, but none were seriously hurt. A number of the muskets were twisted out of shape and rendered useless. There were five other coaches, filled with members of the regiment and a few friends who accompanied them to Madison. Those coaches kept near the track, and, beyond a severe shock and some severe bumps and thumps against the roofs and sides of the cars, nothing occurred to the occupants. Col. Davis and Adjutant Diehl, the latter the railway and marine reporter of the *Times*, Mat Angle, of the *Inter-Ocean*, Mrs. Whedden and Mrs. Rothwell, and another lady, and several citizens of Chicago, friends of the regiment, were in the rear car, and suffered no injury. Col. Davis and his command acted in the most praiseworthy and cool manner, and gave the injured men all the assistance possible under the circumstances. They recovered all the baggage from the wreck, and placed it on another car sent up for the purpose.

THE ENGINE

now lies in the bottom of Rock River, and, up to the time the regiment left, Leonard's body had not been recovered from the cab, in which it is fastened. Frothingham, the engineer, was able to go about as usual. No blame can be attached to any one, for the conductor and engineer were running the train with unusual care, and it was but two hours before when the regular express passed down safely, and arrived in Chicago nearly on time. A TRIBUNE reporter, who had been at Madison with the regiment, came up on that train to avoid delay, and while en route the rain poured down in torrents, and the storm threatened to wash out the whole track. The country was flooded for miles around, and the dangerous culverts and streams at Beloit and near that city were cautiously approached, and the rails examined for a long distance ahead.

CAPT. DE WITT,

of Company B, was not too tired to talk, and the TRIBUNE reporter is indebted to him for the following statement. Capt. De Witt was in the second coach from the baggage car:

"We left Madison at 1 o'clock, in the midst of a very heavy rain-storm. Everything went along well enough until some time between 3 and 4 o'clock. It was pretty dark, and raining like fury. The first thing we knew we saw a car going right over us. The boys had all been asleep, and we didn't know what to do at first, or just what the trouble was. The boys first undertook to run, and as soon as I saw what it was I gave the command, 'Steady!' and they stopped. Just as soon as they stopped they waited till it was all over with. Then we went forward. The first man we got out was Jimmy Taylor. At first we didn't think he was hurt at all, but after a while we found his lip was split right through. We also thought he was hurt internally, and didn't suppose he would live two hours. Everhart was lying down in the front seat right by the stove. We went to get him out and we saw that he was completely covered with blood. We had to cut some of the timbers away and thus got his legs loose. He was still covered with blood when we got him out. We didn't know what was the matter with him, but took him back into the next car to wash him. We then sent for surgeons to Beloit, and they came as soon as they could. In the meantime we washed Everhart, and when the surgeons came we found that he was more injured than we had at first thought. The stove had tumbled over on him, and he was badly injured about the legs, with a gash about 3 inches long and half-an-inch deep in his skull. His face, too, was badly scratched. After the men were cared for, the regiment moved off and marched down to Beloit. As soon as we could get some hand-cars we furnished them with beds for Everhart, Taylor, and the engineer, and took them to the hotel at Beloit and sent for the doctors. Drs. Isham and Rutter, of Chicago, came up and pronounced the men out of danger. I thought it best not to move them, however, and so left them there. I hope they will be well enough to be brought down to-morrow afternoon.

"It was one of the worst wrecks I ever saw in my life. All that saved my company from going from the ditch into the river was a small tree on the bank. The engine rolled right away and broke the tender, which rolled off against the butt of this tree, and that held the baggage-car up, and thus held the balance of the train.

"Another man, Dudley, received a gash in his left cheek about an inch and a half long. Others were more or less cut up and will be scarred for life. The engineer went down with his engine into the water, but we got him out. I really thought the man would go crazy as he stood there crying and calling for the fireman, who is under the engine and can't be got out until the engine is taken all to pieces. Several of the men had their guns bent and twisted, and yet they themselves were only scratched. Several of the guns were spoiled in this way so that we cannot use them again."

LIEUT.-COL. HUBBARD

made the following statement.

"I was sitting in the baggage-car when the accident occurred, and was the only man awake. I did not want to go to sleep, and so I went into the baggage-car after we started. We left Madison in a terrible rain-storm. They had had a wash-out, as I knew, a day or two before, and I felt nervous and anxious for the safety of our regiment. So I went forward to the baggage-car and had a long talk with the conductor, and made up my mind to sit up all night. The conductor interviewed the conductors of the two up-trains which passed us, and they reported that it was one of the worst storms they had known for years, but that they had passed the road in safety. Nevertheless, the conductor went forward to the engine, and had the engineer slacken up to 15 miles an hour. When we reached the place of the accident, about 3 miles this side of Beloit, without any warning whatever we went off the track, and the baggage-car on end. I went out and found the engine in the river, the tender on the edge of the bank, the fireman killed, the engineer injured, the baggage-car standing with one end on the tender at an angle so steep that we could not walk in. The men in the baggage-car—mostly the drummers—were all mixed together, and the first passenger-car was on top of the second, having broken through and carried away about 15 feet of the car, including the front seats. The trucks of the second car were on the track. The engine had gone in where the rails remained in position, but the quicksands sloughed right out from under. The only access to this second coach, in which Company B was situated, was by crawling under the first car, one end of which was on the ground, and the other on top of the second car. If there had been much of a deviation in the angle of that car it would have crushed to death almost the entire company. As it was, all escaped serious injury except those on the two front seats, which were entirely broken up. Our next work, of course, was to get out the wounded men, which we accomplished with little trouble. We then marched to Beloit and sent a hand-car down, which brought up the wounded men on stretchers. Three surgeons were furnished by the Northwestern Railroad, and the young men had the best of care. Many of the muskets which were lying right by the sides of the men were bent double, while the men in their seats escaped as by a miracle."

THE RAILWAY COMPANY

sent a wrecking party to attend to the repair of the track, and at 3 o'clock another train was made up, and the regiment and passengers with them were brought to Chicago, reaching the depot a little after 6 o'clock. They marched in good order down Canal street to Lake, and thence to their Armory, on that thoroughfare, near Clark street. They were met by a large concourse of people, all anxious to learn the particulars of the accident. The command expressed thanks to the good people of Beloit, who cared for them so generously, and desired the papers to acknowledge the great kindness.

THE DAMAGE

to band instruments amounts to $300, and to drums $180. Maj. Nevans' splendid staff and sword were broken and rendered useless. The cost of the accident to the Railroad Company is estimated at $50,000, which is probably covered by insurance. They will recover the locomotive in a few days, and send it to the shops for repairs. The track, which had been torn up for some distance, was repaired last evening, and trains are running regularly.

The accident was a serious wind-up to the grand ovation at Madison, and has given the lionized regiment much food for conversation and comment.

A Touching Tale.

Louisville Argus.

He was a seedy-looking individual, and as he stood upon the corner gazing wistfully at the disappearing form of a newsboy who had just picked up a good-sized stump and was making off with the prize, there was a vague aspect of despair in his attitude which was very touching. Perhaps it was this which attracted the attention of a mild-looking party who was passing by, and perhaps it was something else; but however this may be, the mild-looking party stopped, and, gazing at the solitary figure, addressed it thus:

"Old man, wouldn't you like to have a drink this morning?"

"You've read me as accurately as though my thoughts were printed on an open page," replied the solitary, taking his quid from his mouth and passing a dilapidated coat-sleeve over his lips.

"I thought so," murmured the mild-looking party, while a tear trickled down his cheek; "but conquer the desire. Fight it as you would a legion of devils, for drink has ruined many a man who had a more expansive forehead than you've got!"

And then the mild-looking party continued on his way, and the solitary gazed dreamily into space and communed with himself.

WHISKY.

KENTUCKY FAVORITE!

THE PUREST STIMULANT.

The Finest Whisky Known.

SOLD BY J. K. VANDUZER, 128 LAKE-ST., CORNER CLARK.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

French Chips, Flowers, Trimmed Goods, &c. Our usual POPULAR PRICES.

124 STATE-ST WEBSTER'S.

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $1,700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY ... Lessees. WILL E. CHAPMAN ... Manager.

THIRD WEEK OF SHOOK & PALMER'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO. Monday Evening, July 3, 1876, last week of the

TWO ORPHANS

With its Unparalleled Cast. Matinees Tuesday and Saturday. Admission $1 and 50 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This Thursday eve., July 6, 1876. Festivities of the CENTENNIAL WEEK. The Greatest Programme ever given at the Adelphi. The Glorious Extravaganza,

BAD DICKEY.

Cellini's Grand Ballet Troupe: Tito Cellini, Ida Idalie, Frankie Christie, Mesdames Lovoe, Pierce, Dubrocy, Woods, Clifton, Celesta, Gilmore, Briol, Dean, Gordon, the Girards, Nellie Larkelle, Adah Richmond, Harry Allen, Thos. Whiffen, Harry Little. Extra Chorus. Amazonian March of the States. Centennial Ballet. Prismatic Fountain.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

To-night Aimee in an English song. Last night but two and matinee of AIMEE, THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE. To-night, by request, last night of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. AIMEE in her greatest character, "Rose Michon," when she will introduce her English song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture." To-morrow benefit of Mme. Aimee, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Saturday at 2 p. m., only Aimee matinee, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, with the English song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture." Saturday night farewell performance, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. Monday, July 17, Aimee's Reentrey in San Francisco.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

This Evening the SEVEN SISTERS. Matinee—BLACK-EYED SUSAN and the ROUGH DIAMOND, and first appearance of Mr. J. W. MURRAY.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second, $72; third cabin, $40. LOUIS DEBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct. CORNWALL, Stamper ... Tuesday, July 11. SOMERSET, Western ... Tuesday, July 25. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

National Line of Steamships.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. FOR LONDON DIRECT. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL. Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage AT LOWEST RATES. General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison. J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

White Star Mail Line.

To and from Europe and America. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

LEGAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot for Centennial.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

THE REGULAR OLD-ESTABLISHED DR. CLARKE. CHRONIC, PRIVATE, DIFFICULT, or DELICATE diseases. DR. F. D. CLARKE, 186 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. C. BIGELOW

HAS REMOVED from 279 South Clark-st., cor. Van Buren, to 82 West Madison-st., cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

DR. LYON

119 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2298 New York.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. J. V. LeMoyne, M. C., left for Washington last evening.

On the Fourth the West Side Street Railway Company carried 75,000 passengers, the largest number it has ever yet handled in one day.

The Rev. J. W. Hanson, editor of the *New Covenant*, is one of the Centennial Doctors of Divinity. Buchtel College, Akron, O., did the honorary deed.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 85; 8 p. m., 81. Barometer, 8 a. m., 28.75; 8 p. m., 28.95.

Coroner Dietzsche yesterday held an inquest on the boy William Puncheon who was shot on the Fourth by George Nelson at No. 152 Larrabee street. Nelson was held for trial, and the jury censured a storekeeper on Division street named Anderson for selling him cartridges.

The residents of the South Side who are fond of moonlight trips on the lake, can enjoy the opportunity now, as a neat sail-boat has been provided, and will be in attendance every evening during the summer at the dock foot of Douglas avenue, opposite the railroad depot.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a boy about 8 years of age was found floating in the river in Ogden slip at the foot of Illinois street. It is supposed to be that of a boy named Thomas Ruddy, who has been missing from his home, No. 23 Huron street, for the past ten days.

Henry Carpenter, the little 6-year-old who was badly burned by the explosion of a keg of powder at No. 797 West Madison street Tuesday evening, died at midnight. The Coroner yesterday held the inquest, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as already published.

Mr. Clark Lipe yesterday distinctly stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he is a candidate for no office, and that parties have started his name for member of Congress for the West Side, with the evident intention to injure him and without his consent or authority. He is a Republican, but wants no office.

John Lynch, aged 35 years, and residing at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Wood street, while playing with some boys yesterday afternoon at the corner of Deering street and Archer avenue, accidentally fell on the sidewalk and broke his left leg. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Lake Bluff is growing to be a populous suburb. The Lake Forest trains, one at 11 a. m., and another at 6:20 p. m., from Wells street depot, run to the depot on the grounds, a few rods from the encampment. These are the best trains to take if a person has baggage and camp equipage with him.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an old man some 60 years of age was run over and instantly killed at the foot of Sixteenth street by engine No. 496 on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The body was taken to the Morgue to await identification. The deceased was of medium stature and dressed in gray clothing.

E. J. Freeman, residing at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Wallace street, while riding in a buggy with a companion, in the vicinity of the City-Hall, yesterday afternoon, was thrown to the pavement and badly injured by his horse running away and colliding with an express-wagon. The buggy was completely demolished.

Mr. Samuel Daniels, in the employ of Messrs. Steele & Price, writes to say that about 11 o'clock p. m., July 3, he saw a great ball of fire pass over the city from the southeast to the northwest. From this he argues that some great ill is going to happen to the city. It is safe to remind the writer of the letter that there were a great many fireworks being touched off Monday evening.

John Modin, 9 years of age, was run over at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Market street and Chicago avenue, by a wagon belonging to F. H. Hanson, of the New England Mills. The injured boy was taken to his residence at No. 112 Chicago avenue, where it was found that his right leg was badly fractured below the knee. Amputation is thought to be necessary by the attending physician.

A correspondent writes to inquire if a man who has made a bet on an election is liable to be challenged on that account. The fact that a bet is pending between two men does not give good ground for refusing either man's vote; but the law does say that if a man makes a wager on the election he shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both,—so that you cannot keep the man from voting, but you can fine him, or lock him up, or both.

In THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last there was a paragraph to the effect that Frank Anderson, a sailor, was knocked down and robbed in Callahan's saloon, corner West Water and Kinzie streets. And now comes Anderson and asserts that he was not knocked down, neither robbed, in the saloon named nor in any other place. Whereupon it appears that the information was incorrectly given to the reporter, and doubtless by some person with malicious intent.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Margaret A. Hill, residing with her mother at No. 673 Hubbard street, attempted to commit suicide by taking a full ounce of opium. Dr. Hoadly, who attended her, is of the opinion that her recovery is doubtful. She is about 30 years of age, married, and has but recently arrived from Providence, R. I., after abandoning her husband. The cause was family troubles caused by her husband's worthlessness.

As addenda to the accidents already credited to the Centennial Fourth the following were yesterday reported: Bernard McMurry, residing at No. 134 Jackson street, was shot in the under lip at 8 o'clock while standing on the corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue. But little damage was done other than the extraction of four teeth. Early in the evening George Hansen, aged 19 years, and residing at No. 104 North Wells street, had the thumb on his left hand so badly shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol, that amputation was found necessary. Paul Literski, residing at No. 19 Fox place, had his right eye permanently injured by the premature discharge of a weapon in the hands of his brother. His grandmother, aged 70 years, was shot earlier in the day through the calf of the leg, and sustained a painful but not serious wound.

Stanley Holbrook, a boy about 15 years of age, residing at No. 39 University place, shot himself Monday afternoon in the leg, the ball passing up and lodging near the groin. He was attempting at the time to load a cartridge-shooting revolver, and had taken the chambers out. One of the cartridges refused to slip into the chamber, and the boy foolishly laid the chambers on his leg and began hammering the cartridge in. The result is, he will be confined to his room for the next month. Dr. Harlan Cole attended him and probed for the bullet to a depth of 8 or 10 inches, but could not find it. The boy is doing well. There is a moral connected with the occurrence which may seem to "adorn a tale" for boys. It is said that Stanley bought the revolver with money borrowed from a tradesman of his father's and unknown to his parents, and was enjoying an allopathic amount of stolen pleasure when he was shot.

THE CENTENNIAL CAR.

A noticeable feature among the many street displays on the Fourth was the exhibition and first running of a car christened the "Centennial," manufactured in all of its details at the lately erected shops of the Chicago West Division Railway Company on Western avenue. In the matter of its construction,—having added all the modern improvements,—it was a model that will and does challenge the whole world to reproduce. In the solidity of structure, combined with beauty of finish, elegance of design in decorations, and its quiet and easy riding qualities, it far surpasses everything in the line of cars for passenger travel—except, perhaps, one of Pullman's sleepers.

It started from the Company's shops at 10 o'clock a. m. under the special care and supervision of J. K. Lake, the courteous and efficient Superintendent of the Railway Company, and was drawn by four superb dapple-grey horses, richly caparisoned and handsomely decorated, but which are but a fair sample of the stock on hand. The car was comfortably filled with some of the officers and Directors of the road, accompanied by ladies.

The route pursued was from the car-shops on Western avenue to Madison street, down Madison to State, thence to Randolph, up Randolph to Halsted, and over the Milwaukee avenue track; then back again, making a trip over the Halsted and Blue Island avenue road; then back over Randolph street to the place of starting.

As the car moved along its various lines of travel it was greeted by the admiring plaudits of thousands who thronged the streets. The principal object of the excursion was to make an inspection of the road after many needed improvements had been made, and a sentiment of satisfaction was universally expressed as regards the present condition of the various lines of road. It was also agreed that Chicago could construct as solid street-railways, and place upon them as nicely furnished and finished cars as any city in the Union, with men who have the ability and energy to conduct them to the satisfaction of the general public.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

Yesterday was the advertised day for the first excursion of the floating hospital for invalids and sick babies. The schooner Summer Cloud has been chartered this year, and every preparation had been made to pull her out and anchor her. But the wind, which blew a living gale outside the harbor, rendered it impracticable to take her out, and the absence of a very large party induced the managers to postpone the big trip until to-day.

About sixty people, including babies, children, and not a few able-bodied invalids, arrived at the Clark-street bridge, the point of departure, at 9 o'clock. Mr. Derickson and Drs. Owen and Davis were in attendance, and, rather than disappoint those who had come, chartered the Ben Drake for a short trip. It was 9:35 before the boat got under way and steamed down towards the breakwater, the voyagers singing "The Bright, Beautiful River," as a delicate compliment to the muddy stream underneath. The passage down was pleasant enough, for the wind was astern, but when the end of the north pier was passed and the long swell of the lake struck the boat, the singing went out like a candle, and the crowd joined the babies in their yells. There was no danger, for the boat is one of the safest on the lake, but the excursionists couldn't see it, so the tug's bow was pointed south, and she rounded the southern end of the breakwater, and ran up on the inside, where the water was smoother. There were about a dozen or fifteen infants on board, some pale and sickly, and some fat and ruddy. One little girl, chiefly remarkable for a blue bonnet and a patient, pale face, was seasick, and the faces of some of the elder people took a green cast, but everybody recovered without any yielding of breakfast, and after reaching smooth water went in for enjoyment. The trip only lasted two hours and a half, and at 11 o'clock the boat was moored again at the bridge.

The excursion of this morning will be on the Summer Cloud. After she is anchored, tugs will run to her six times daily, at 9, 10, and 11 a. m., and 1, 2, and 3 p. m. The craft is an excellent one for the purpose to which she will be put, and the benefits to be derived from the scheme will be incalculable.

SUICIDE.

A CLEAR CASE OF INSANITY.

Fred A. Jeffery, of Syracuse, N. Y., committed suicide most effectually at the Palmer House some time during Tuesday evening. He was a young man some 24 years of age, of good, moral repute, and had been recently an active member of the firm of Wyckoff & Jeffery, general agents for the American plaiting attachment for sewing machines, with headquarters at Peoria, Ill. He arrived in this city Friday morning, and was assigned to parlor T at the Palmer, and expressed himself satisfied with the room, inasmuch as it contained a bath-room just suited to his purposes. Tuesday afternoon he called at the desk and settled his bill, including Tuesday night's lodging, but not including breakfast the next morning. At that time he remarked that he would be far away by that hour next day, but no attention was paid to the remark.

At noon yesterday a chambermaid reported the parlor out of order, as she could not unlock the door, and it was at once surmised in the office that all was not well. The room was found undisturbed, and the examiner was about to depart when he saw through an aperture the body of the young man suspended in the bath-room. An investigation followed, and so well planned were all the details of the execution that those who witnessed the scene were filled with admiration of the man's misguided ingenuity. The gallows was made of three bed-slats bound together with stout hempen cord in a most intricate manner, and with at least 100 knots in the cord. The beam thus formed was resting at one end upon the side of the bath-room, while the other was held by the weight of the body against the wall opposite. A stouter cord, to which the body was suspended, was held stationary by a picture-screw about in the middle of the beam. In the room were two bottles, one containing dregs of whisky, while the other smelled faintly of the hydrate of chloral. A glass containing a solution of the same drug was lying just outside the door. The young man had then apparently stepped upon the edge of the bath-tub, and, after tying his feet with wire to the brass water-cock and to a picture-screw opposite, had taken a fatal draught of the chloral and whisky.

Previously he had suspended by cords, and within reach, a looking-glass on the wall opposite, so that he might take a look at himself as life departed. A razor was on the left hand side, and a small vest-pocket revolver on the right. A dagger which he had evidently concluded was useless was in the bath-tub beneath. After adjusting the noose high up on the neck, he had cut his throat from ear to ear with his left hand, simultaneously shot himself through the heart with the revolver, and had then fallen from his footing to be strangled to death if there was any life left. The razor and revolver undoubtedly did their work well, for there was no discoloration about the head or face, and only such disfiguration as might be caused by the tension of the rope upon the muscles. At 5 o'clock the Coroner arrived, and the ghastly remains were cut down, and placed in the hands of an undertaker to await the arrival of some of his friends.

There were upon a table in the room two letters, one addressed to the clerk of the hotel, and another to the *Times* of this city. The former contained only a request regarding the disposition of his effects, which he wished sent to his brother, and the other contained only some doggerel concerning his sudden end. There was nothing in either that could be construed as a reason for the commission of the crime. An examination of his effects also failed to show any reason for it other than very good indications that he was of unsound mind. A trunk and satchel were tightly packed with all sorts of truck done up in neat packages, many of them sealed with sealing wax. His old letters were done up neatly and addressed to his brother, E. P. Jeffery, of St. Louis. All his effects were in complete order, and must have required months in being packed.

The Coroner will hold the inquest to-day, and in the meantime expects to hear from some of his friends.

WHISKY.

REHM.

A good deal of doubt exists as to just when Mr. Jacob Rehm will receive his sentence. It was expected that Judge Blodgett, refreshed and recuperated after the Fourth, would settle all doubts yesterday morning by rewarding Jacob as he saw fit. But even Judges of the Supreme Courts are but men, subject to all the ills that flesh is heir to, like their fellows, and it has turned out that Judge Blodgett's Fourth of July was anything but a pleasant day to him. In fact, sickness of the species most prevalent in summer marked him for its own, and the day which the Judge had thought of devoting to the final consideration of Jake's case was lost, so far as the business of the District Court is concerned. Besides this, the Court has been very busy since last Friday in the hearing of civil motions. This has prevented him from bestowing such time as he considered necessary upon the questions raised by the Government counsel and Rehm's lawyers. The reporters got at him yesterday, anxious to know when Jake's sentence would be delivered, but nothing could be obtained of a satisfactory nature. Judge Blodgett does not know when the case will come up. It may come up this week, and it may not till next. Further than that, he avers not. Judge Bangs has an idea, although he has no definite information, that Jake will know just where and how he stands by Friday morning. At any rate, the public will probably not have long to wait to see what judicial deliberation has decided upon. Jake remains hopeful, and has his weather-eye fixed on Colorado while he devoutly sings "Jerusalem, my happy home."

AT THE JAIL.

The excursionists over the Rhine had a rather quiet time of it yesterday, the reaction consequent upon their patriotic proclivities of the day previous. The attendance of visitors was about as usual; and the floral offerings were equally profuse. From an unknown source, Mr. Hesing received a massive gold napkin ring, on which was inscribed "A. C. Hesing, Centennial July 4."

It is clear to any one who has called on the exiles in Cook County Jail that the confinement and lack of exercise are already telling on the party. To counteract the evil, Mr. Dickenson yesterday sent for his health-lift, and on its arrival the pilgrims pretty thoroughly tested the strength of a Marsh Cumulative Health-Lift of 1,300 pounds capacity.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water rents yesterday were $1,413.

Ald. Pearson returned from his Eastern trip yesterday morning. He has been gone about three weeks.

Work has been begun on arranging the rooms lately occupied by Otto Peltzer for the Law Department's use.

Ald. George White left last night for the East to visit his parents near Worcester, Mass. He will be absent for about ten days.

A special meeting of the Council is called for Friday at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of appointing judges for the Mayoral election.

The Centennial Fourth did not seem to affect the City-Hall employes in any way. They were all at work yesterday, as though nothing had happened, and no one appeared to have the "big head" from the celebration. The heads of departments did not show up yesterday, having been out of town. Mayor Colvin, Caspar Butz, Attorney Tuthill, and Francis Adams were the notable absentees. They will be home soon.

The receipts in the License Department yesterday were $1,250. Nineteen saloon licenses were taken out. It seems to be about time that the promised activity of the Mayor's police in bringing delinquents to time showed itself.

The joint Committee on Streets and Alleys will meet in the City Clerk's office this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The South Division Committee will meet at the same hour Saturday afternoon to consider the Clark street ordinance. The General Superintendents of the Michigan Southern and Rock Islands Roads have been invited to be present. The Committee on Fire and Water is called to meet in the Fire Marshal's office at 7:30 p. m. to-day to consider references.

Considerable curiosity is expressed to know whom the Democrats will put up for slaughter against Monroe Heath, the Republican nominee for the office of Mayor. One of the prominent Democrats who infests the City-Hall was heard to say yesterday, "There should be no Democratic nominee. This is a Republican mess that the city is in, and I say let the Republicans get out of it the best way they can." For the sake of current information, it may be said that Comptroller Hayes, who seemed to direct the financial policy of the city, was a prominent Democrat.

The Finance Committee of the Council advertises this morning "Time Revenue Warrants" for sale. The amount for sale is $1,000,000, and persons can commence buying as soon as they please, and the sooner the better for the city and the Finance Committee. The smallest sum will be $500. The Comptroller, at Room 3, City-Hall, is now prepared to receive applications for the warrants, payable in one year, and drawing interest at 8 per cent. The warrants will be ready three days from the time of the deposit of the money for them.

The Board of Health held a special meeting last Saturday and elected Dr. Henry Geiger Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. H. P. Wright Registrar of Vital Statistics. The Board has held no meeting this week. The death-roll for the week ending last Saturday shows that 164 persons passed away in that time, which is an increase of 27 over the preceding week and a decrease of 28 compared with the corresponding week of last year. Of the deaths last week, 112 were those of persons under 10 years of age; 86 males; 34 married. There died of accidents, 8; cholera infantum, 12; cholera morbus, 2; convulsions, 30; scarlet fever, 13; meningitis, 8; consumption, 13; small-pox, 1.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE VIADUCT.

The following letter was received by the Board of Public Works yesterday:

CHICAGO, July 5, 1876.—*To the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago*: I hereby notify you that I have suspended work on my contract for the construction of the substructure of the Milwaukee avenue viaduct.

I am compelled to take this course by the city's failure to pay me, either in cash or certificates of indebtedness, when estimates were issued. The city has therefore violated its contract, and I hereby give notice that I shall demand proper redress for the damages I shall sustain in consequence of such action. JAMES KINCAIDE.

A portion of the work has been suspended. It is an important matter to the people of the vicinity of the viaduct, for the streets there are much torn up.

WATER-PIPES.

A decision has been made by the Supreme Court that gives satisfaction to the Board of Public Works. It was in the case of Obadiah Jackson vs. The Board of Public Works, and the question in dispute was: Has the Board the power to make and collect assessments for the cost of putting in connections from the water-mains in the street to the street-edge of lots on streets which are about to be paved?

Mr. Jackson contended that this assessment could not be collected; that if the Board made the outlay without request from the property-owners, the latter were entitled to the use of the connections without paying for the same. The Board claimed that it was its duty only to lay the mains; that the water-fund would be crippled if this expense had to be paid by the public, and further, that if these connections could not be laid to such lots as were not provided with connections before the street was paved, the paving would be destroyed by being torn up from time to time thereafter as the lots were built upon.

The case first came up in the Circuit Court and Mr. Jackson was sustained, and the Board was ordered to permit Mr. J. to make the connections. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and the Board is greatly pleased with the action of that tribunal which has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court, upheld the claims of the Board, and ordered Mr. Jackson to pay all costs. Mr. Tuthill then Assistant City-Attorney, now City-Attorney, prepared the briefs on behalf of the Board for the Supreme Court.

CUTTING DOWN.

The lists made out by order of the Council, containing the names of all the employes of the Board of Public Works, were presented to the Council at its last meeting, but were not published because of the multiplicity of names. A similar list was gotten up some time ago by the Citizens' Association, but since that time the number of employes has been greatly reduced, and some salaries have been cut down. The number of employes in each department, according to the latest list, is as follows: Board of Public Works proper, 15; miscellaneous (janitors, tunnel-keepers, &c.), 25; Special Assessment Department, 7; Water Department, 49; Sewerage Department, 16; Water Assessment Department, 15; Street Department, 22; Park Foremen, 7; North Division Pumping-Works, 35; West Division Pumping-Works, 3. This list, of course, merely covers the regular employes, the day-laborers being too numerous and too frequently changed to keep any accurate account of. So it will be seen that the total number of "regulars" under the Board is 194, according to the list, but some have been discharged and more will follow.

There was a consultation of the Commissioners and the heads of some of the sub-departments to see who could be spared. The Board is very anxious to bring the expenses in that department down to the lowest possible point, and if there are any men who can be gotten along without they may expect to go soon. Many of the knowing ones were looking for dismissals yesterday, but as it is not easy to determine how to have work done by ten men when it usually keeps twenty men busy, the guillotining process was delayed. It is surely coming though.

There will also be a decrease in all salaries of more than $75 per month. The Board thinks the task of cutting down expenses a thankless one, and is not at all pleased to do it. The underlings need have no suspicions that their pay alone will be lessened, for the large salaries will suffer with the small—all probably from 10 to 20 per cent.

CRIMINAL.

Mrs. Anna Munson, of No. 181 and 183 Washington street, complains of the loss of clothing valued at $50, stolen by sneak-thieves Tuesday afternoon.

Arthur Oakley, residing at 189 Washington street, is missing. He is about 44 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs about 130 pounds.

Some over-bold horse-thief last night forced the bolts of the barn owned by the Reber Preserving Company, at No. 194 Jackson street, and stole a valuable bay horse.

The Armory police last evening pounced down upon the gambling hell of Andrew J. Scott, No. 295 Claak street, where they bagged the keeper, a dandy little negro, and four inmates.

Rebecca Fields, on behalf of her husband, has made a complaint against Gil Brown, a hackman, who, she says, brutally abused her Joseph with brass-knuckles. Gil will be arrested.

Justice Scully yesterday held a notorious burglar named John Redden in $1,000 bail to the Criminal Court. Thomas McCormick, a private watchman, found him burglarizing the saloon of James Schoger, at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets, and after a hot chase of several blocks succeeded in capturing him under a sidewalk.

Edward Jacobs, a crazy baker at No. 57 West Randolph street, who shot himself several months ago, went on another spree yesterday afternoon, and thumped his wife over the head with a poker, inflicting rather severe injuries about the head. Jacobs is locked up at the Madison Street Station charged with assault with intent to kill.

J. W. Chade, while riding on a State street car last evening, raised a cry of robbery, and when a policeman appeared he accused a woman named Catherine Queen of robbing him of his watch and chain. When taken to the Armory the watch was found in his boot-leg, and upon being cornered he acknowledged having raised the hue and cry out of personal malice against the woman.

George S. Edwards, the keeper of an Indian show on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, took a little hurrah by himself, and, finding a horse and buggy on the street, jumped in to ride about town. The owner of the rig—A. Hyman, an auctioneer at No. 7 Clark street—followed in hot pursuit, and coming up to Edwards, at the corner of State and Harrison streets, was received with a bright stiletto. The pursuer became at once the pursued, and, after a lively chase, the irate Indian showman was stopped by Officers Kirch and Mitchell, and was taken to the Armory for safe-keeping.

J. F. Sagee, an employe of Howe's circus, who left town suddenly after thumping his wife, and leaving her for dead at the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, returned yesterday, and was at once arrested by Detective Lansing. The woman has since improved considerably, and is expected to be able to appear against her worse half at Justice Scully's Court to-day.

F. P. Sangster, a young and reputable looking merchant of Farmer City, appeared before Justice D'Wolf yesterday on complaint of Frank Bros., who charge him with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The Frank Bros. state that some time ago the defendant obtained a bill of goods amounting to about $1,000, and in representing his financial condition to them said that his debts were about $1,700. It has since appeared that Sangster owed his father $4,400, and the charge was therefore made. The defendant makes as his defense the statement that he never expected that he would have to pay his father, and so did not consider it a debt. The case was continued till 10:30 this morning.

A gang of footpads are doing quite an extensive business on the West Side. They have committed several highway robberies within the past week or two, and have managed up to the present time to keep out of the hands of the police. Their latest operation was Monday night about 11 o'clock, when six of them set upon Warren Salisbury, of Hallock, Holmes & Co., and another young man named Knighting, at the corner of Laflin and Adams streets. As the ruffians were armed with revolvers, no successful resistance could be offered, and the young men were speedily relieved of their watches and other valuables, two of the gang holding pistols to their heads while the others went through them. One of the thieves took offense at a remark of Knighting and discharged a pistol in his face. The bullet fortunately went wide of the mark, but it is feared that Knighting will lose one of his eyes from the effects of the powder. Neither Salisbury nor Knighting could identify any of the fellows.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The employes of the Sheriff's office will be paid to-day.

Sheriff Agnew will convey a batch of his boarders to Joliet to-day.

State's Attorney Reed will go to Joliet Monday to try the Twentieth Ward judges of election.

Judge Wallace, after having had a few weeks' vacation, will be at his post in the County Court Monday.

The County Collector will make application for judgment against all delinquents for taxes on the 17th inst.

Commissioner Busse has been sick since his Cincinnati visit, hence has not put in an appearance around the building.

The Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings yesterday authorized the purchase of the necessary gas-fixtures for the new County Hospital.

Commissioners Johnson, McCaffrey, and Carroll came into the Criminal Court yesterday and renewed their bond, a step made necessary by their taking a change of venue.

The Committee on Equalization of the County Board will commence its annual two weeks' sitting two weeks from Monday, to hear complaints about the assessment made for the present year.

C. F. Periolat was yesterday around the building buzzing the Commissioners as of old, the first time since his indictment. He also took occasion to get acquainted with the stone men who daily loiter about.

The music and oratory of the Fourth appear to have had the effect of increasing the demand for naturalization papers in the Criminal Clerk's office. More papers were issued yesterday than for a month previous.

The Grand Jury assembled yesterday morning, and adjourned after ordering the subpœnaing of witnesses for to-day. The accommodations given the whisky prisoners have caused the Jury to seek new quarters. It now occupies the room heretofore occupied by the Map Department, just in the rear of the old jury quarters on the first floor, while the map men have been consigned to the room lately used to store samples, etc. The change throughout is abominable, and a great public inconvenience.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court on "Bill 300" many in arrears for taxes of 1875 have gained the idea that they were levied under that bill, and that the decision secures them from paying their taxes this year and also precludes a forced collection. The County Collector has already been greatly annoyed by this class. He has to tell them all the same story, viz: That the levy for 1875 was made under the general law, the constitutionality of which was sustained by the Supreme Court at the same time that Bill 300 was declared void.

A bevy of Commissioners, Aldermen, contractors, architects and loafers started yesterday afternoon for a visit to the Berea and Amherst stone-quarries near Cleveland. Before leaving the Commissioners were loud in their praise of the Buena Vista stone which they so ardently gazed upon last week through wine glasses. None, however, were willing to make any pledges as to how they would vote upon the stone question, thinking that they might go further and see more. As far as could be learned the result of the Cincinnati visit has embittered several of the officials against Architect Egan, if nothing else, and it is predicted that the plan to dismiss him and substitute Cochrane, made some time ago, will be carried out at an early day. Mr. Cochrane accompanied the party, it will be remembered.

A QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTION.

The day police-officer in charge of the County Building was very indignant yesterday. Among other things in his keeping had been the samples of goods left with the Board by contractors, and since the goods had been transferred to the basement to make room for the map men he was anxious about their safety, and notified the parties to whom they belonged to take them away. When the hardware man called for his about noon, there was missing a large tin dish and a common claw-hammer. The policeman informed him that one of the employes in the County Clerk's office had taken his articles, and upon being asked to recover them, he got them from the employe in question. The officer claims that the taking of the goods was a deliberate theft, and when the reporter saw him he was biting his lips in his anger at not having taken his victim to the lock-up. The person who took the goods is an old employe, and tells a very different story, but fails to prove that he was not at least indiscreet.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The first regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Electrical Society will be held at 7:30 this evening.

The Democratic City Convention will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

A meeting of the property-owners will be held this evening at No. 319 Ogden avenue, at 8 o'clock, to consult concerning street improvements.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will meet at the Tremont House this evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. Clifton, of England, will be present, and Dr. Hayward is expected. Report of delegates to World's Convention will be read.

Arrangements have been made for holding Unitarian services at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoons during July and August in the new Morris Block, No. 879 Cottage Grove avenue, just south of Thirty-ninth street (Oakland), to be conducted by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, pastor of the Fourth Church.

The members of the Chicago Rifle Club will have another competition for the Fulton prize pistol this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The conditions of the gift were that it should be shot for at the long range, and be won twice before becoming the property of the winner. There will be three sighting and ten scoring shots at the 1,000-yard target.

Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting will open to-night with a sermon by the Rev. Hooper Crews. This pioneer preacher has been identified with the work of the Church in Illinois from its beginning. Drs. Tiffany, Fowler, Ninde, Bartine of New Jersey, Van Anda, of St. Louis, McChesney, of Minneapolis, and William Taylor, missionary to Southern India, will preach during the meeting, and it is expected that others equally distinguished will take part. The last train to-night leaves Wells Street Depot at 6:20, and will arrive in time for preaching.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Fourth passed off pleasantly, with scarcely an accident to frighten fathers and mothers. Though there were no public demonstrations except church services, the small boys and other patriots performed their duty nobly. During the early part of the day boating and picnics were the order, but in the evening the pent-up emotions found vent in a lively glare and rattle of fireworks.

From the observatory of the Hyde Park House the scene was a brilliant one. All along the line from "Calumet's beauteous breast" to Chicago's lofty structures was seen a shower of rockets, Roman candles, and other luminaries, which, when observed from such a height, had a fine appearance, like a shower of stars. Some enterprising youths discharged a number of muskets from this elevation in the dead of night, the reverberations of the reports sounding like a cannonade.

A sad accident occurred here between 9 and 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Charles Schoelar, a workman employed upon Morgan's pier, was drowned while at work there. In stepping out of the dredge engine-room door, he walked off the dredge, which was here only a few feet wide, and plunged into the basin. His cries, as he fell, brought his comrades to his assistance, but as he came up under the dredge, nothing could be done to save him. He had stated previously that he could swim, and had he not fallen under the boat would probably have been saved. His death is believed to have been accidental, and the harbor will be dragged for him. He leaves a wife in destitute circumstances.

A yacht manned by novices, encountered difficulty in reaching the shore just after the above occurrence, but was finally towed in by a row-boat.

It required four pages of the register to hold the names of the arrivals at the Hyde Park House on the Fourth; there were so many flags on the house that it took till 12 o'clock to place them in position.

The Chicago Barge Club brought out a number of lady friends Tuesday, and taught them the rudiments of the art of rowing.

The Chicago Rifle Club shoot in the South Parks to-day.

A splendid fountain is in process of erection on the hotel grounds.

Prof. Leslie Lewis, Superintendent of Public Schools, has departed to attend the reunion of the Class of '66 at Yale College, after which he will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other places of interest.

Johnny O'Neill received slight injuries in the hand on the Fourth, caused by the explosion of a box of powder, which became ignited from a fire-cracker thrown by another youngster.

The Kenwood barge lacked a quorum last night, and did not go out, much to the chagrin of the young sports who had assembled to entertain their lady friends on the occasion.

MEACHAM.

A grand celebration of the Fourth of July was held in Meacham's Grove, Dupage County, Ill., consisting of appropriate addresses and other exercises. The procession formed at Meacham, a new suburb upon the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and moved to the grove under Col. B. F. Meacham, Marshal of the day. The chair was then taken by the Rev. E. G. W. Hall, President of the day.

After music by the M. E. Church choir, prayer was offered by the Rev. S. E. Weegar, of Chicago. An opening address was delivered by the President of the day, which was well received.

The choir then sung "In that far off One Hundred Years Ago." Miss Carrie Eddy's school gave some beautiful recitations and songs, reflecting great credit upon the pupils and their teacher. Dinner was then announced, and the baskets carefully filled by the mothers and sisters of the community were brought forth and all did justice to the good things of this life.

One beautiful feature of the dinner hour was the gathering of all the children to one table. Mr. William Battin, the Sunday-school Superintendent, presided, and was as happy as the happiest of the children.

At 2:30 p. m. the meeting was again called to order and "America" was sung. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Ada Gerry, a descendant of Eldridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration. William Nunn, Esq., of Chicago, the orator of the day, delivered an able and eloquent address.

The remainder of the day was spent in games, croquet, swinging, etc. As the people left the grounds the remark was repeated, "we have had a happy day."

MORGAN PARK.

Not the least patriotic of Chicago's suburbs was the newly-established town of Morgan Park. The people turned out well and met in the fine grove near the railway station, where they listened to patriotic singing, reading of the Declaration, and an oration by the Rev. F. M. Bristol.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH OPERA.

Aimee and her company produced "La Fille de Madame Angot" last night. The principal characters were cast as follows:

Clairette Angot	Mlles. Aimee
Mlle. Lange	Gueymard
Amaranthe	Kid
Ange Pitou	MM. Dalbert
Larivaudiere	Mezieres
Pomponnet	Darcy
Louchard	Duplan
Trenitz	Perrin

The orchestra was much more satisfactory than on Monday, though the conductor had the customary trouble with the brass instruments. Not much can be said in praise of the chorus and the small people generally. They are more in quantity and less in quality than we have been accustomed to see under Grau and Chizzola's management. We suspect that the company has had but few rehearsals in "Madame Angot." The conspirators' chorus was wretchedly given, the *Trenitz* of the occasion acting independently both in the music and the sense. The beautiful chorus of the "Merveilleuse" at the opening of the second act was also heavily rendered. The participants showed about as much animation and familiarity with the score as might be looked for in a performance of amateurs. There is, indeed, a decided lack of vitality and warmth in the acting of all the small people.

But Aimee is a host in herself, and fully compensates for the deficiencies which may exist in the company supporting her. She had efficient assistance last night in the person of M'lle Gueymard, who sustained the part of *M'lle Lange*, and, with Aimee, sustained nearly the whole burden of the opera, so far as acting and singing were concerned. Their singing of the "Happy Days" duette was deservedly applauded, and their quarrel-scene in the last act was even more successful. Aimee as a fish-woman was an immense success. Her wink, her pose, and her muscular demonstrations evoked the unrestrained enthusiasm of the audience. Her singing of *Ange Pitou's* song in the first act, and her confession of something else than virgin innocence to the market-people, in the third act, showed better musical work than any other numbers in the opera. The male persons in the cast were weak. *Pomponnet's* best song was cut. *Louchard* was not padded out as he might have been by a skillful master of stage business, and *Larivaudiere* was simply unendurable. The only male singer who can be said to have afforded general satisfaction was M. Dalbert, who had the important part of *Ange Pitou*.

To-night "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be repeated, and Mlle. Aimee will introduce her English song and dance "Pretty as a Picture." Friday "La Grande Duchess" will be presented, instead of "Girofle-Girofle." Aimee has never sang the latter opera, and does not feel equal to attempting it with her present support. "La Grande Duchess" will be quite as acceptable, it having become almost new through its great age, while "Girofle-Girofle" has been a comparatively frequent opera in this city of late.

THE ADELPHI.

Mr. James George, the lessee of the Adelphi, contemplates a dissolution of his partnership with Leonard Grover, present manager of the establishment. Mr. John Allen, under whose management "The Seven Sisters" is now being played at Wood's Museum, is to succeed to the management of the Adelphi. Mr. Grover has secured the refusal of the New Chicago Theatre, and will probably open there with his company.

RICH MENNONITES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 5.—Forty-five Mennonites from Russia passed through St. Louis today en route for Great Bend, Kan., where they have made extensive real-estate purchases. They are to be joined at an early day by a large number of their countrymen, who also propose to settle in Kansas. This is probably the richest party of immigrants that ever passed through here, one of their number having brought to this country $100,000 in gold coin.

TO BE DELIVERED.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The diamond neck-lace and earrings sent by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch have been taken from the vaults of the United States Treasury and sent to the Acting-Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, who will deliver them to Gen. Sherman, in accordance with the resolution of Congress.

THROW NOT PEOPLE'S FAULTS

in their teeth, for there are few teeth that have not faults of their own. There is but one way to preserve them without spot or blemish, and that is, by the daily use of the best dentrifice in existence, fragrant Sozodont, cool, refreshing, and agreeable.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.
By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

FOREIGN.

Fighting Reported Between the Turkish and Servian Armies.

Contradictory Reports as to the Result of the Engagements.

Greece Sends Her Contingent to the Assistance of Turkey.

Russia and Austria Actively Arming on Sea and Land.

Munitions of War Pouring into Servia from Russian Sources.

THE EAST.

TURKEY WILL INVADE SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—Several of the Powers, including England and Russia, have replied in terms of approval of the Porte's note announcing that Turkish troops should invade Servia if they were attacked.

TURKISH REPORTS.

The Turks claim further successes over the Servians and Montenegrins.

The Montenegrins lost 300.

Sclavonic advices claim that the Turks have been defeated in every encounter thus far.

Gen. Monktar Pasha has transferred the command of the Turkish army to Mehemid Ali, and gone to the Servian frontier.

The following dispatch, dated July 3, has been sent to the Turkish representatives abroad:

"The Servians attacked the camp at Urkul, southwest of Dissa, and, after five hours' hard fighting, the Servians retreated, leaving 500 dead on the field. Near Belina the Turks were victorious, killing 200 and wounding 400 of the enemy."

SCLAVONIAN REPORTS.

BELGRADE, July 5.—The Servians have captured the Turkish outworks near Belina, and the town is on fire.

RAGUSA, July 5.—Gen. Viskotitich, the commander of the Montenegrin army, summoned the fortress of Ylotuk Korgenitch to surrender. The garrison refused. Reinforcements will be sent from Trebinge.

The Russian Consul-General has left for Montenegro.

AUSTRIAN ITEMS.

VIENNA, July 5.—Monitors have been ordered to Semlin for the protection of the Austro-Hungarians. An army division has been ordered to reinforce the frontier.

The Minister of the Interior holds the authorities personally responsible for the prevention of the machinations against the Turks.

The Porte officially informs Austria that she will abstain from naval operations on the Danube.

WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

PARIS, July 5.—A council of Ministers has discussed the Eastern news. It is thought that all the European Powers will adopt the policy of non-intervention, to which France is unalterably attached.

LONDON, July 5.—It is stated that the Northern Powers have forwarded to England the most satisfactory assurances in regard to the war. They express a determination to remain completely neutral, and evince a strong desire to localize the struggle.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers will hold a conference the latter part of this week, on the military precautions necessary on the frontier.

MORE INSURRECTION.

An insurrection has broken out between Nisch and Sofoa, in the rear of the Turkish army.

The Khedive has furnished the Porte 12,000 men.

Ten thousand of the Imperial Guard are leaving Constantinople for Servia.

GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—Troops are expected to arrive from Egypt in a day or two. Several regiments were to embark at Alexandria yesterday.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Greek Government has assured the Porte of its pacific sentiments. This assurance is given in consequence of the anticipation of assistance from Greece mentioned in the manifesto of Prince Milan.

CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.

NEUSATZ, Hungary, July 5.—M. Mileties, head of the Hungarian branch of the great Sclavonic secret society, the Omladina, and several other members of the organization, have been arrested here on warrants from a court in Pesth accusing them of high treason.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ORDERED HOME.

LONDON, July 6—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says Russian officers sojourning at Bohemian watering places have been ordered to return immediately to their regiments.

THE ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says intelligence has been received there that Gen. Tchernayok has turned the Turkish flank at Nitsch, and is marching on Sophia, by way of Irst. He has already occupied Palanka.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The remaining portion of the Russian navy in the Black Sea is preparing for active service.

Arms and ammunition are continually arriving in Servia, via Russia and Roumania.

FRANCE.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

VERSAILLES, July 5.—The Chamber of Deputies referred Marcere's motion for the prosecution of those connected with the coup d'etat to the Initiative Committee. A counter-motion, by Mitchell, that all the electors who ratified the coup d'etat by their suffrages be included in the indictment was summarily rejected.

DENIAL.

PARIS, July 5.—The truth of the version given by the London *Times'* correspondent at Paris of the proceedings in the Cabinet Council on Saturday is denied here.

EAST INDIES.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The Governor of the Dutch East Indies confirms the report of the loss of the steamer Lieutenant General Kroesen in the Straits of Sunda. Two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHAKE!

LONDON, July 5.—All the leading British journals express good will to America on occasion of the celebration of her centenary.

FAILURE.

Olliver & Co., merchants and ship-insurance brokers, have failed. Liabilities £50,000.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN WAR TAX.

LONDON, July 5.—A Madrid telegram to the *Standard* represents that the Spanish Government is determined to resist the claim of foreign residents in Cuba to exemption from war taxes.

CROPS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 1.—For nearly two weeks this county has been afflicted with almost daily or nightly rains, and the constant repetition is becoming monotonous. The farmers come into the towns with visages long drawn out, and with fearful forebodings for the future. A great deal of corn on the low, flat land in the northern portion of this county is already drowned beyond recovery; and, should the rains continue much longer, that on higher land will suffer. The late planted, of which there is a wide area, has not been cultivated at all, and the rows are hardly distinguishable. A few dry days will, however, work wonders with a corn-crop, and there is yet time for an immense yield. Not so of the hay and oats, both of which are nearing their perfection. Dry weather must intervene, or both will be badly damaged.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 3.—Inclosed are scraps from papers in this State. The same information holds good for Missouri, especially the western portion. This is a good offset against Iowa and Minnesota; with the difference that the Kansas crop is secured, while all deficiency for the former States is largely problematical. P. P. A.

Ellsworth (Kas.) Reporter.

The wheat harvest in Central Kansas is at its height, and the crop may be considered safe from all possible insect ravages. We are writing of winter wheat exclusively, and in all our articles on the subject of wheat we have no reference to spring wheat. The sooner our farmers abandon the insane idea that spring wheat is a sure or a paying crop, the better it will be for them. The amount of wheat raised in Kansas this year, when it is gathered, will astonish the people. From the most reliable statistics it is safe to put the surplus of 1876 at sixteen to eighteen million bushels. Some counties alone have a million or more surplus. The area to be planted next fall will quadruple that of this year in all probability, and the next year, if no untoward event occurs, Kansas will raise the surplus that we have predicted for her,—the great wheat State of the Union. The one essential in wheat culture in Kansas is early sowing; where it has been put in the ground early, and well, whether or no have we heard, of a single field that has failed to come up to the usual yield.

Seneca (Kas.) Courier.

The murmur now is, what shall we do with the extraordinary crops being raised in Kansas this year? Heretofore the croak has been either drought, grasshoppers, or dearth of money. We shall have millions upon millions of bushels of wheat to sell this year. The crop is now being gathered in all sections of the State, and it is yielding beyond all precedent. Oats, rye, and barley are unprecedentedly promising. Corn is standing well, and the late rains have given it a splendid boost. Heretofore there has been a fear that our State could not produce enough. The music now is, that Kansas is too productive.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—The *Sentinel* of to-morrow morning will publish reports from nearly every county in the State showing the condition of the crops. From these it appears that the acreage of wheat is as large as usual, and that the fields generally promise well. The damage from bugs and other causes is confined to small areas, and the yield will be large. Corn will fall below an average. The yield of oats, barley, and rye promises to be unusually heavy.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Mr. William H. Fisher, one of Rockford's most promising young men, was married to-day by the Rev. Wilder Smith to Miss Rosamond J. Littlefield, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of this city.

MARRIAGES.

TUTTLE—BOLMER—July 3, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Mr. Milo R. Tuttle and Miss Jennie R. Bolmer.

PRAEGER—JEROME—On Thursday evening, 22d inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Murdy, Mr. Carl Praeger and Miss Stella Jerome.

DEATHS.

McDERMOTT—In this city on the 5th inst., Mr. John McDermott, aged 20 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 15 Baldwin street, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 11 a. m., by carriages to St. Columbkill Church, and thence to Calvary.

STORRS—At Boston July 4, William Storrs, father of Mrs. R. S. Parker, of this city.

McGRATH—At his residence in Hyde Park, July 4, 1876, at 4 o'clock p. m., Matthew McGrath, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m., July 6, from his late residence, corner Fifty-seventh street and Hyde Park avenue, by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family will please attend without further notice.

☞ New York papers please copy.

TOLMAN—In this city July 5, Sarah A., wife of John A. Tolman.

Funeral at residence, 34 Egan avenue, Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SHOYER—At the home of his mother, 627 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, at 11 o'clock p. m., Emanuel M. Shoyer, of this city, aged 56 years.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

FARWELL—July 5, suddenly, Winthrop Chambers, infant son of John A. and Ava W. Farwell, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATTENTION.

The Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club of the Eleventh Ward will be organized in Martine's Hall, Ada, near Madison-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. Young men desiring to carry a torch for the coming President and Vice-President of the United States are cordially invited to join. Uniforms will be furnished, and it is the intention to organize a regiment for Hayes and Wheeler in the ward. Young men come this evening. The officers will be elected.

SECOND WARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club will be held Friday evening in the Bennett Medical College, 513 State-st., at 8 o'clock. It is expected that every Republican of the ward be present, as a President of the Club is to be elected. The late nominations will also be ratified. J. W. E. THOMAS, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD.

A meeting will be held at the hall corner of Thirty-third and South Park-av. for the purpose of electing officers of Company A, Fourth Ward Haymakers, and for drill. Uniforms will be furnished.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club are requested to meet at headquarters, Lake and Clark-sts., this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Business of importance. M. E. DICKSON, Chairman pro tem.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward will hold a meeting at Benz Hall, West Lake-st., this evening at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

Regular Auction Trade Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, on

Thursday, July 6, at 9:30.

No sale on Tuesday, July 4.

Full lines of choice, seasonable goods of every description. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, July 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

We shall offer inducements to dealers and consumers at this sale to close out several consignments in

FURNITURE,

Of every description. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Library, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Walnut Wardrobes, Book Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Lounges, Sofas, Wal. Chairs and Rockers. At 11 o'clock, Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, and Harnesses, without reserve. G. P. GORE & CO.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 7, at 9:30.

Only Sale this week—Immense Lay-out—New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, and GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Office Desks, Wardrobes, Lounges, General Merchandise, Crockery, Glass, China, and Plated Ware.

Buyers attend for bargains. Goods must be sold. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

Large Sale of BOOTS and SHOES at auction this Thursday morning, July 6, at 9½ o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage, bearing date on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1874, and filed for record in the Recorder's office for Cook county, Oct. 24th, 1874, executed by Wilson A. Jenkins [illegible] granted, I [illegible] to me; shall [illegible] on Friday, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the

CLIFTON HOUSE,

corner of Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., in the city of Chicago, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder [illegible] goods and chattels mentioned in said mortgage, and now in said Clifton House [illegible] following described property [illegible] carpets, mirrors [illegible] complete [illegible] Chicago. JOHN B. DAVISSON, Mortgagee. TENNEYS, FLOWER & ABERCROMBIE, Attorneys, [illegible] La Salle-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured [illegible] CURE OR NO PAY [illegible] no other expense [illegible] Send for consultation or examination. DRS. MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY Celebrated throughout the Union [illegible] 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.